Entropic selection of concepts unveils hidden topics in documents corpora

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Workshop: Perspectives on Complex Systems 2018,
Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

University of BRISTOL

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07 May 2014 | 16:46 GMT | Posted by Richard Van Noorden | Category: Policy, Publishing

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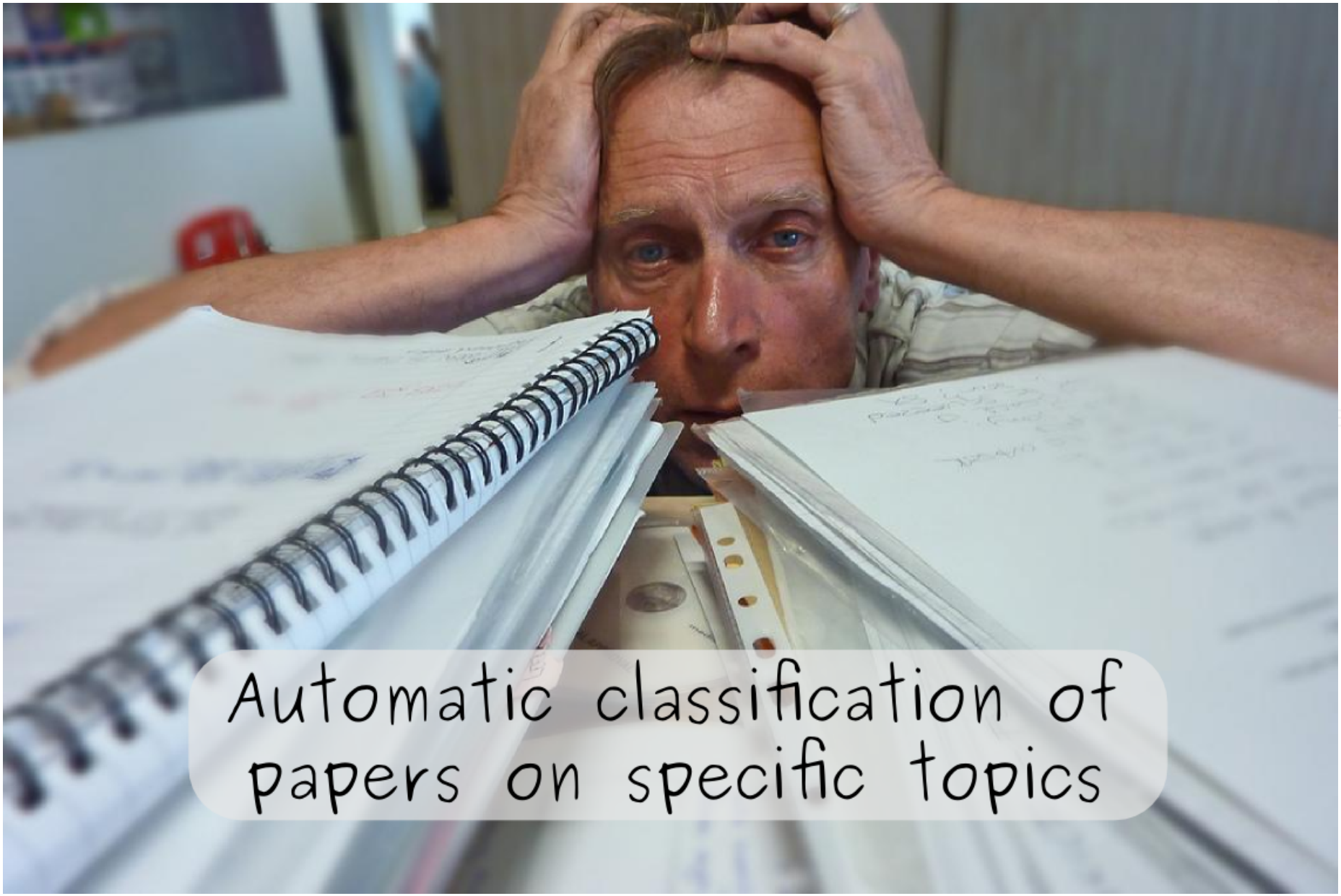

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NATURE | TOOLBOX

How to tame the flood of literature

Recommendation services claim to help researchers keep up with the most important papers without becoming overwhelmed.

Elizabeth Gibney

03 September 2014

What do we need?

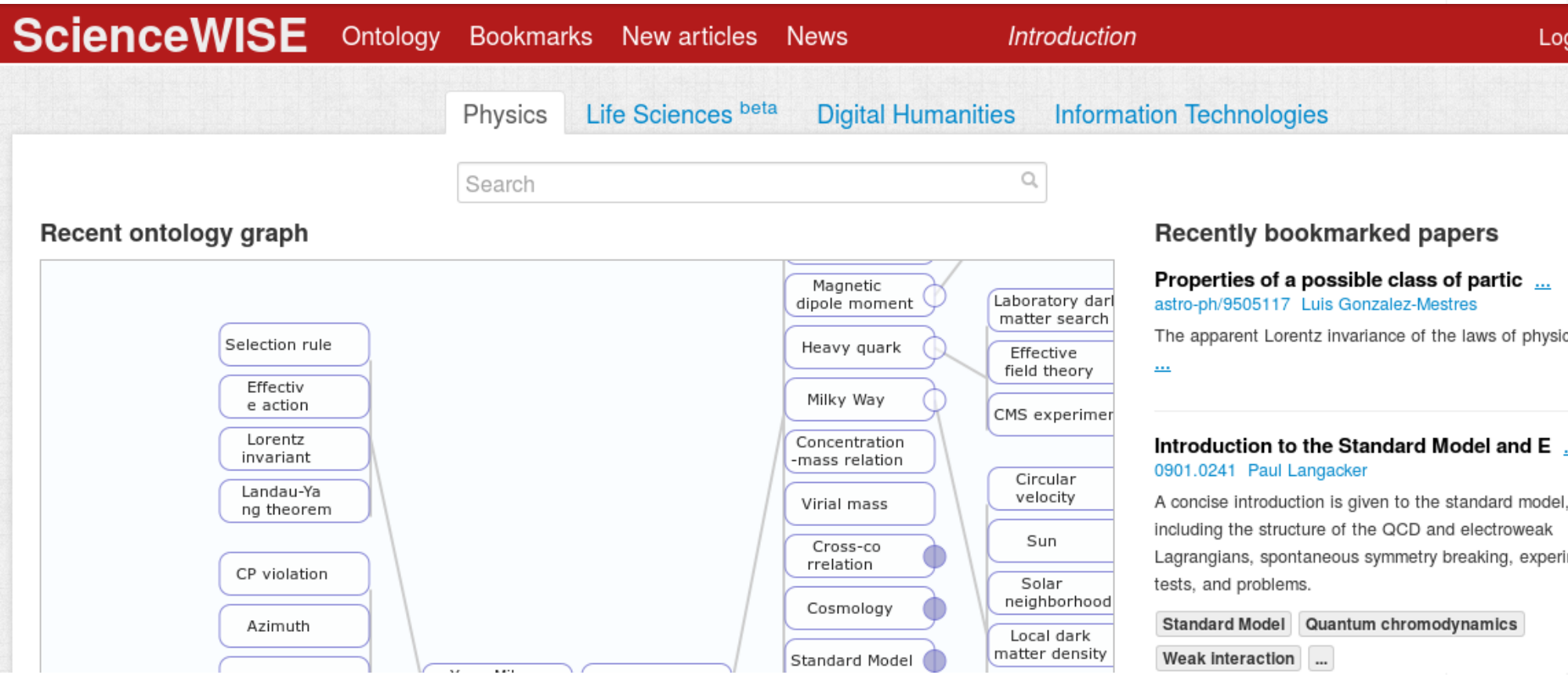
There is an inherent problem to giving you information that you weren't actively searching for. ***It has to be relevant*** *– so that we are not wasting your time –* ***but not too relevant****, because you already know about those articles.*

Anurag Acharya
Google Scholar co-creator

Semantic Scholar offers a few innovative features, including picking out the ***most important keywords and phrases*** *from the text without relying on an author or publisher to key them in. "****It's surprisingly difficult for a system to do this****,"*

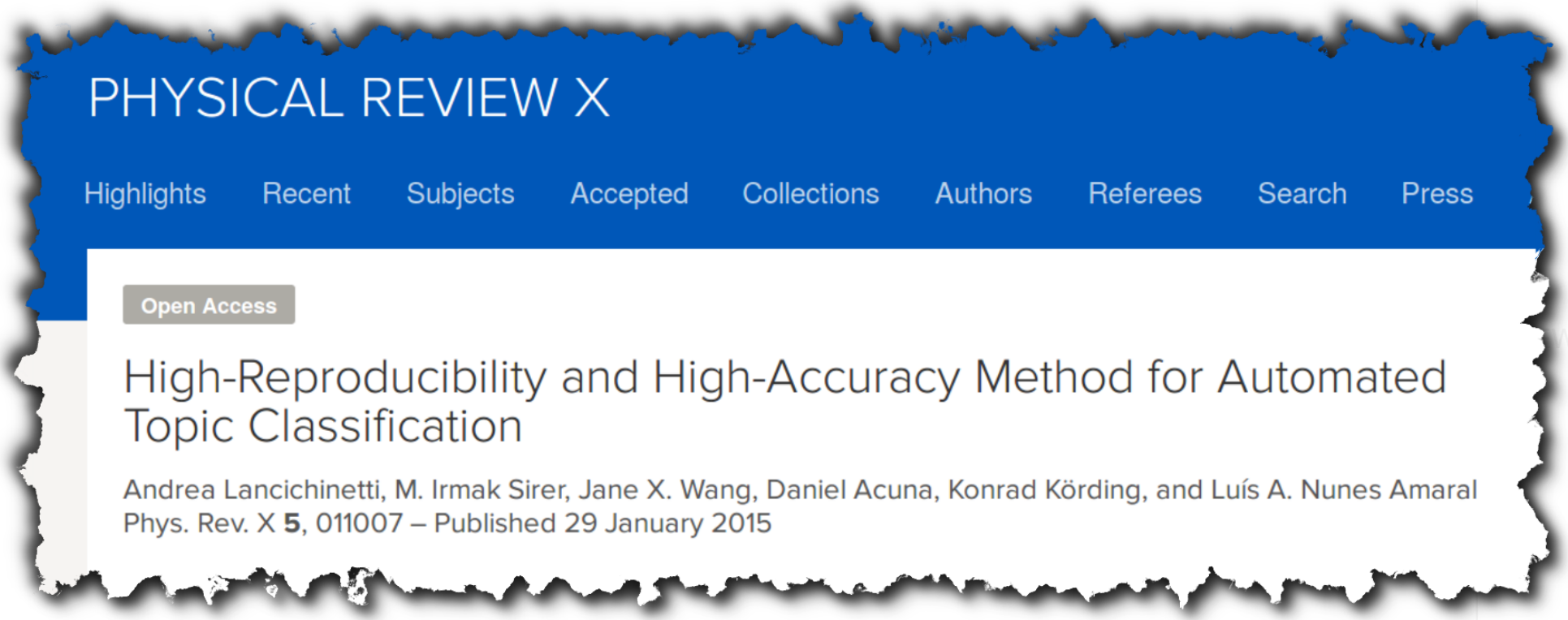
Oren Etzioni
CEO of AI2 (Semantic Scholar)

What do we need?



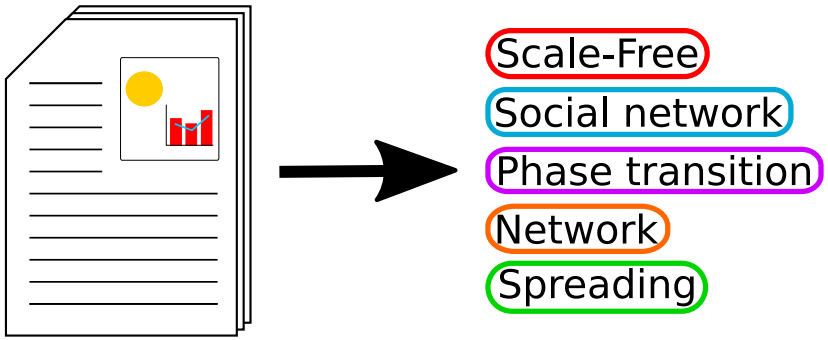
http://sciencewise.info

Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell

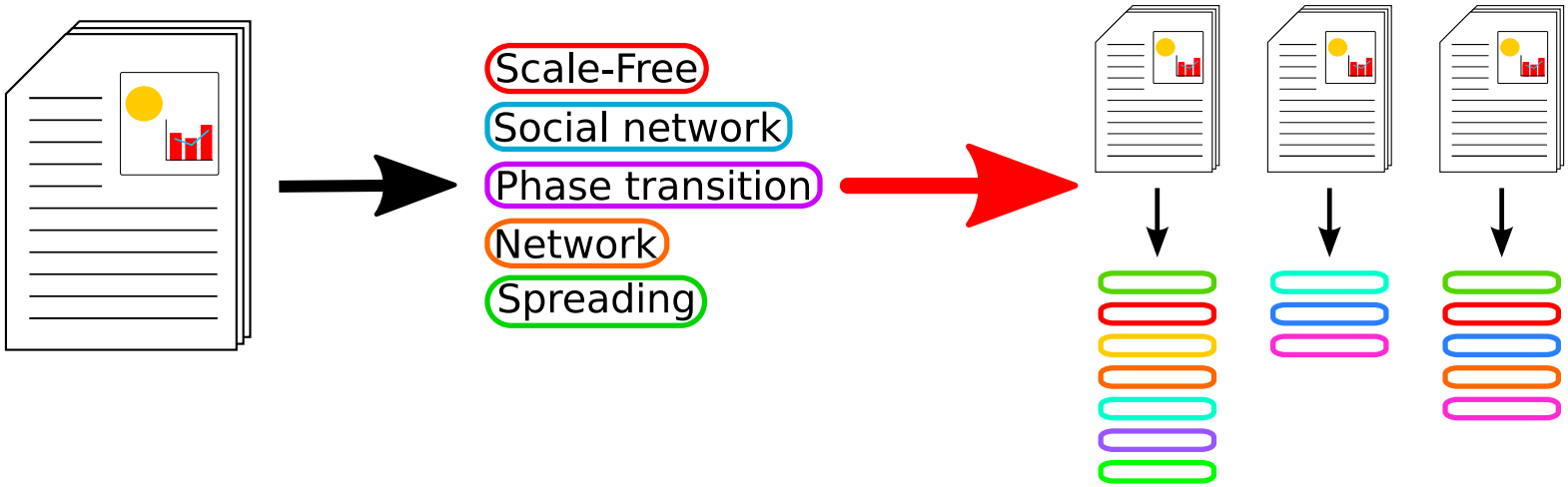


- A. Lancichinetti *et al.* "*High-Reproducibility and High-Accuracy Method for Automated Topic Classification*". Phys. Rev. X **5** 011007 (2015)

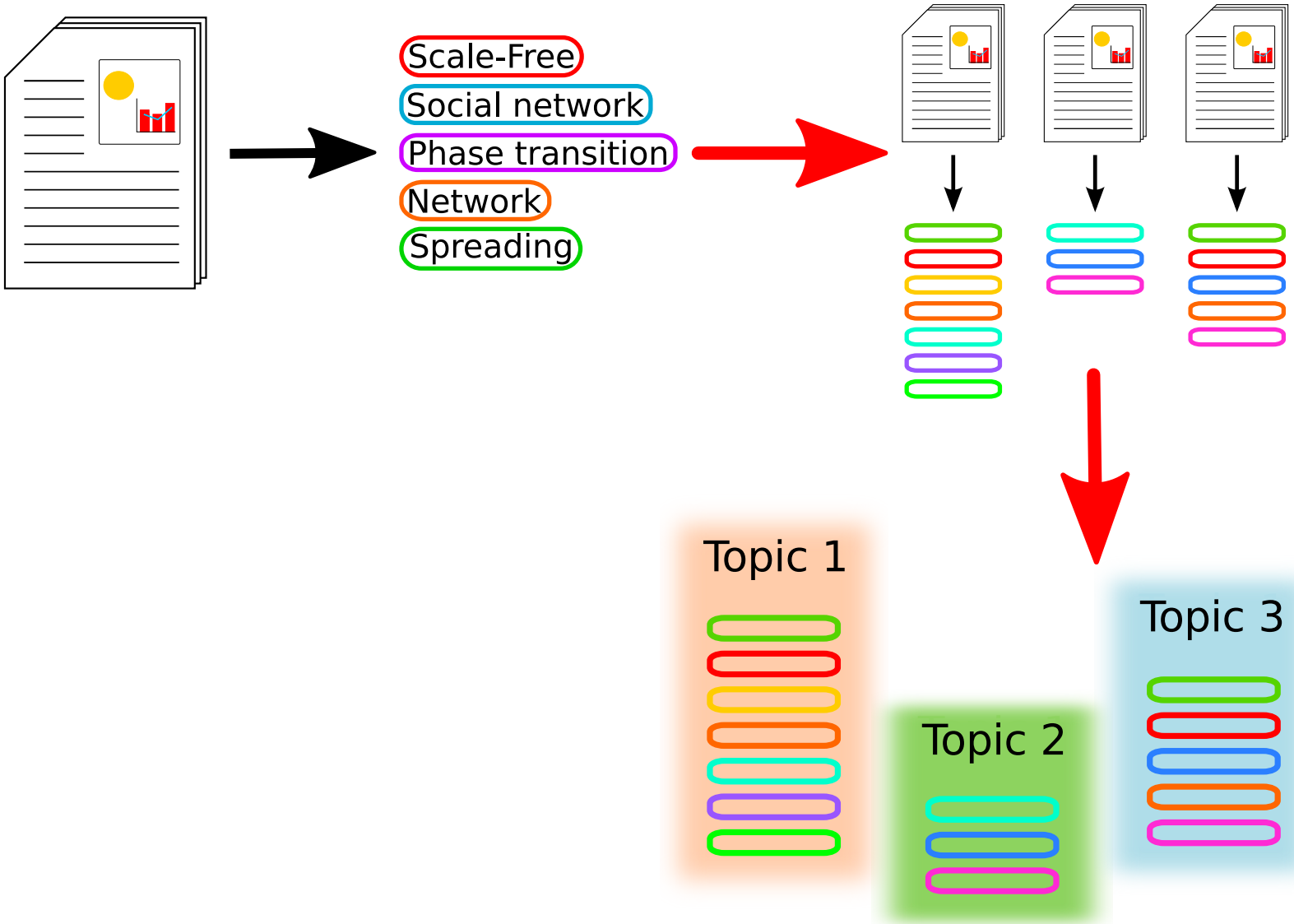
Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell



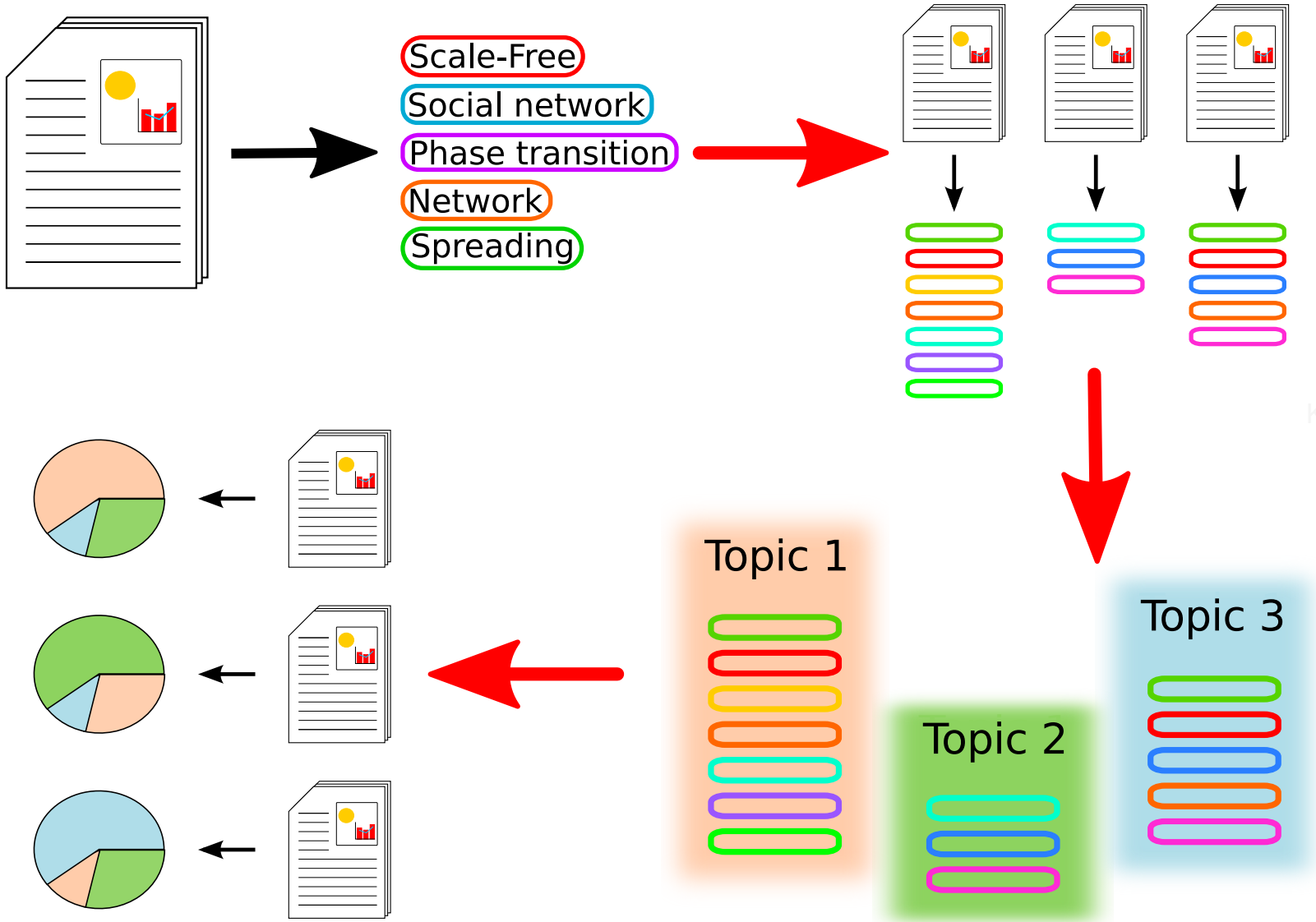
Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell



Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell



Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell



Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell

Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell

Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell

Problem

Not all the words/concepts are equally **relevant** to determine the topic of a document!

Topic Modeling & LDA in a nutshell

Relevant concepts

Relevant concepts

Key features

- # of documents a concept appears in

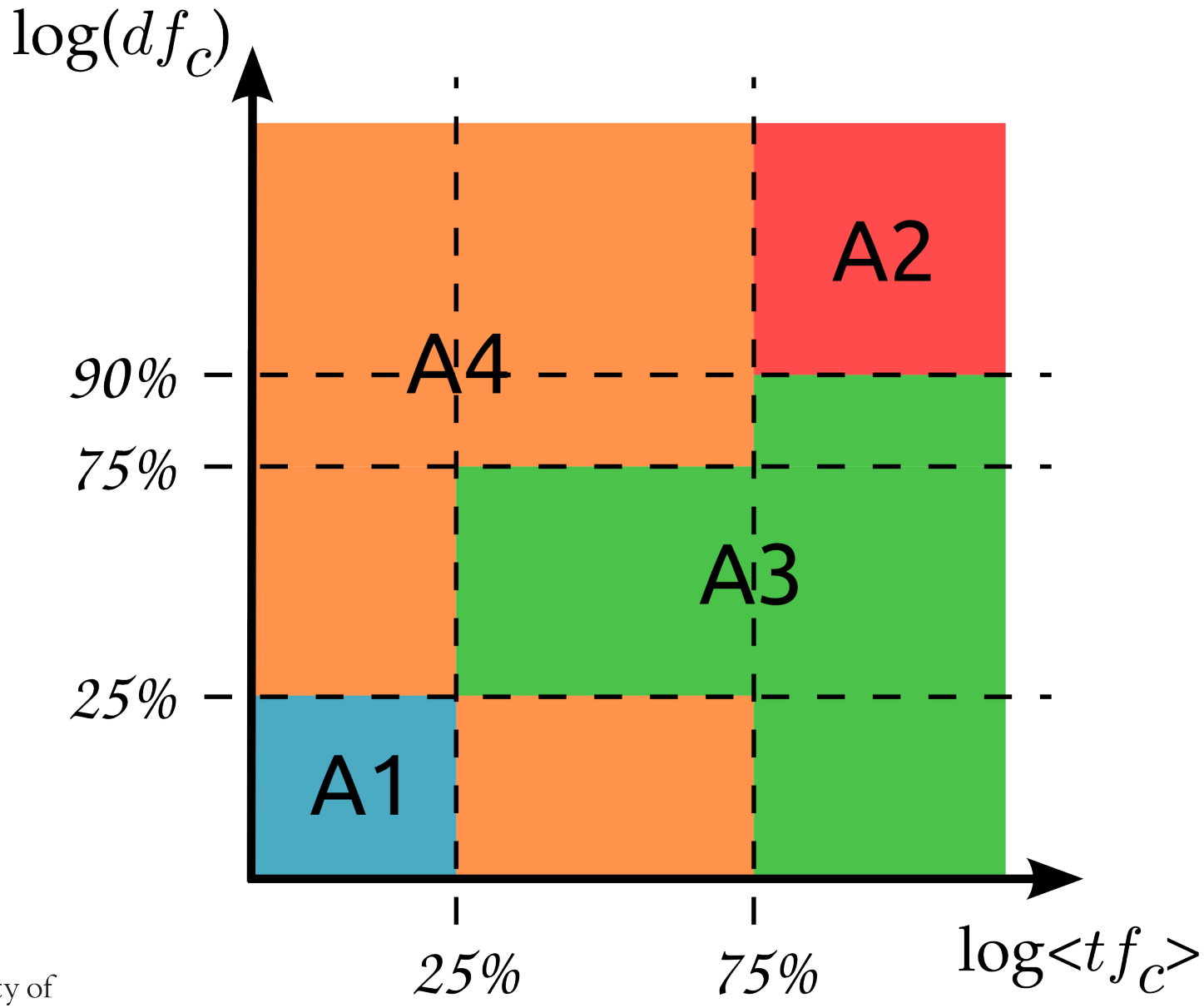
$$df_c \rightarrow \text{ document frequency}$$

- average # of times a concept appears inside a document

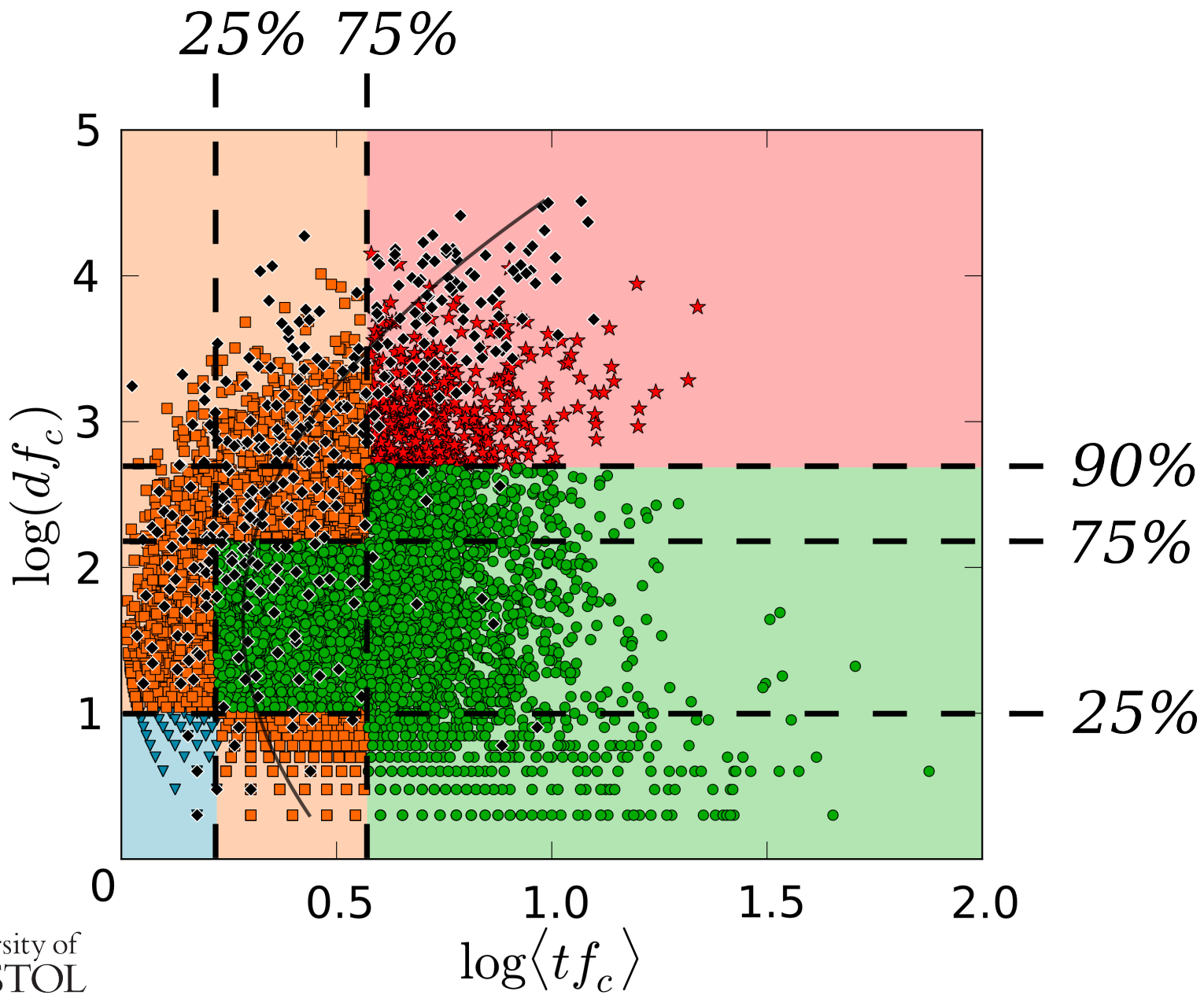
$$\langle tf_c \rangle \rightarrow \text{ average term frequency}$$

• D. Jurafsky and J. Martin "*Speech and language processing: an introduction to natural language processing, computational linguistics, and speech recognition*" Prentice Hall (2000).

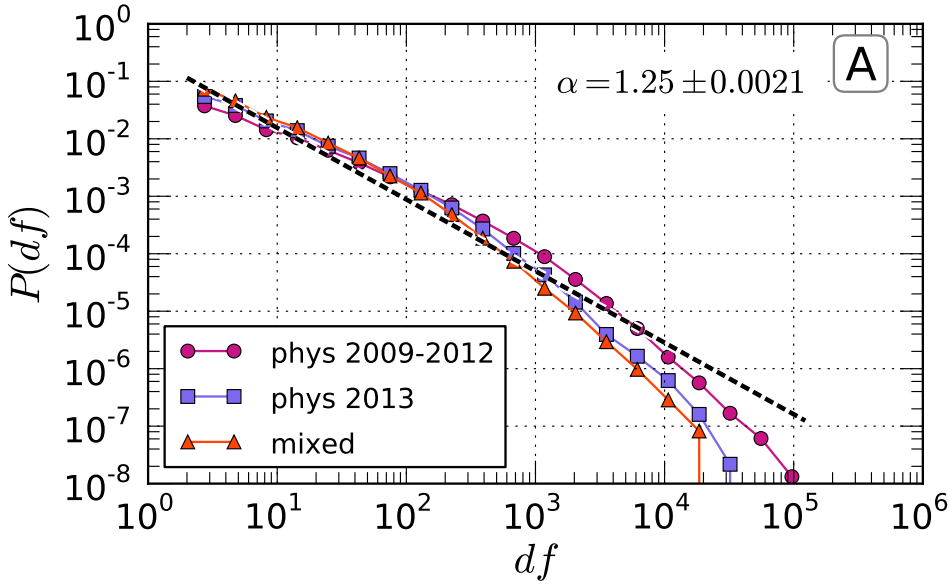
Bidimensional tessellation

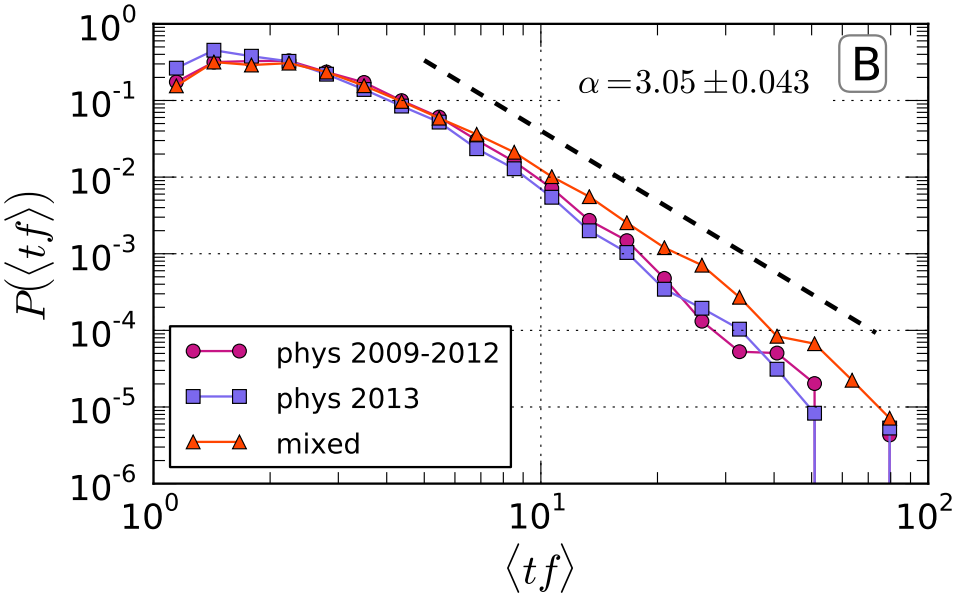


Bidimensional tessellation



Bidimensional tessellation

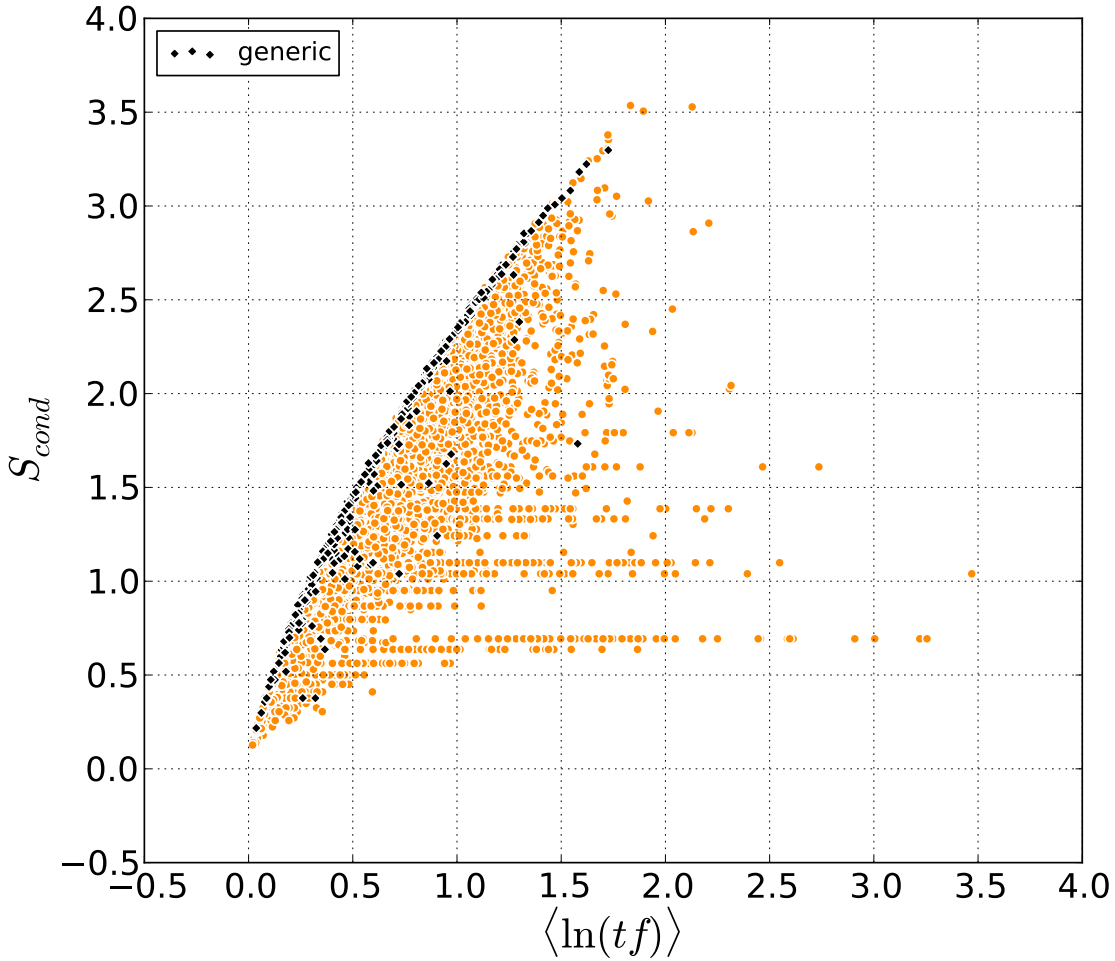




- F. Font-Clos *et al.* "*A scaling law beyond Zipf's law and its relation to Heaps' law*". New J. Phys. **15** 093033 (2013).
- M. Gerlach *et al.* "*Scaling laws and fluctuations in the statistics of . . .*". New J. Phys. **16** 113010 (2014).

Entropic filtering

Maximum entropy



$$S(c) = -\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_c(j) \ln p_c(j)$$

- A. Berger *et al.* "*A Maximum Entropy Approach to Natural Language . . .*". Computational Linguistics **22** 39 (1996).

Maximum entropy

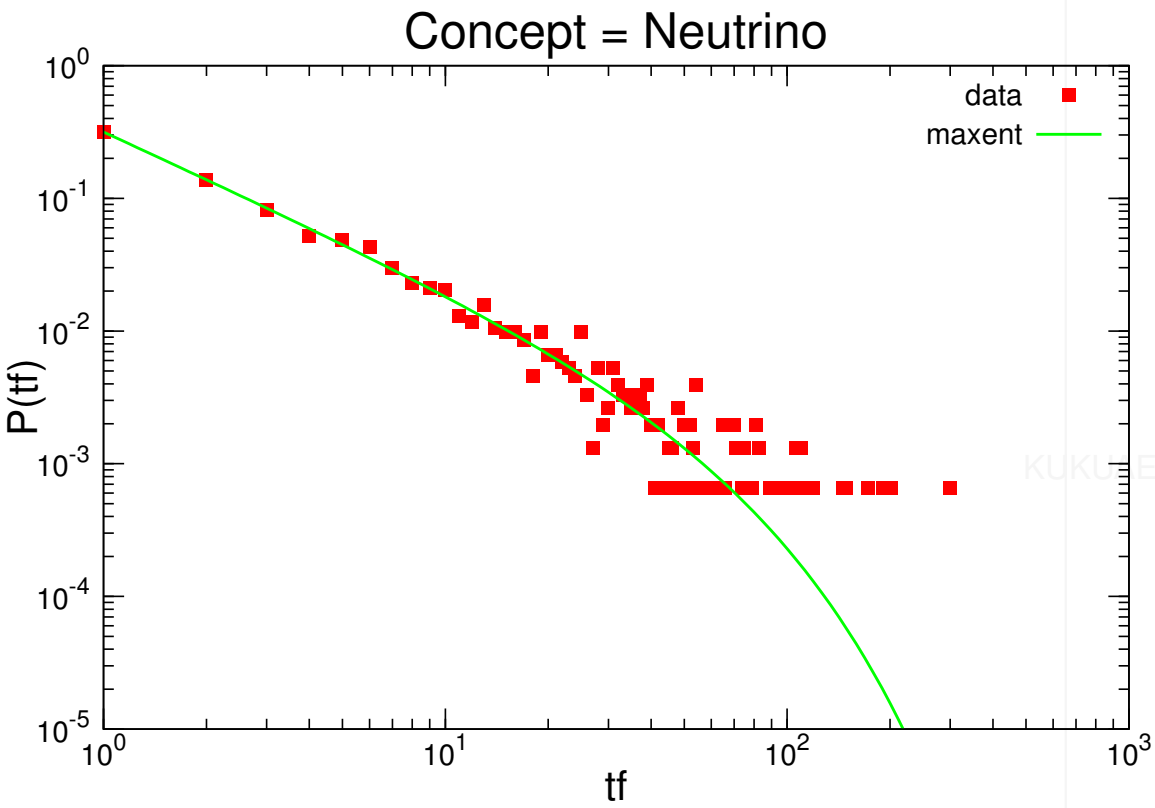
$$\sum_n p_n = 1$$

$$\sum_n p_n\, n = \langle n \rangle$$

$$\sum_n p_n \ln n = \langle \ln n \rangle$$

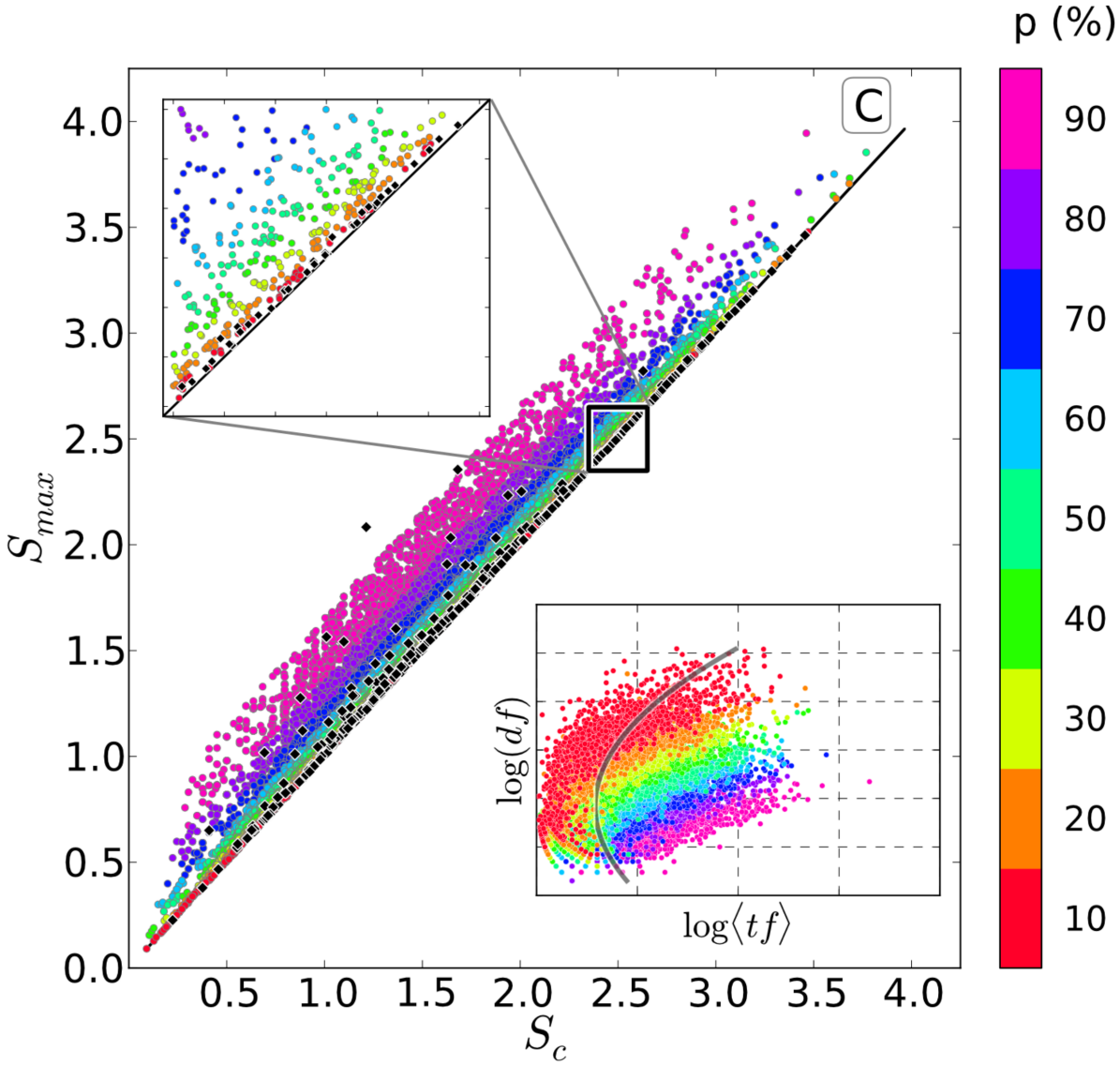
$$\ln p_n + \lambda n + \mu \ln n = 0$$

$$p_n = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\lambda n} n^{-\mu}$$



- M. Gerlach *et al.* "*Scaling laws and fluctuations in the statistics of . . .*". New J. Phys. **16** 113010 (2014)
- R. Ferrer i Cancho *et al.* "*Least effort and the origins of scaling in . . .*". Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA **100** 788 (2003).

Maximum entropy



Residual Entropy

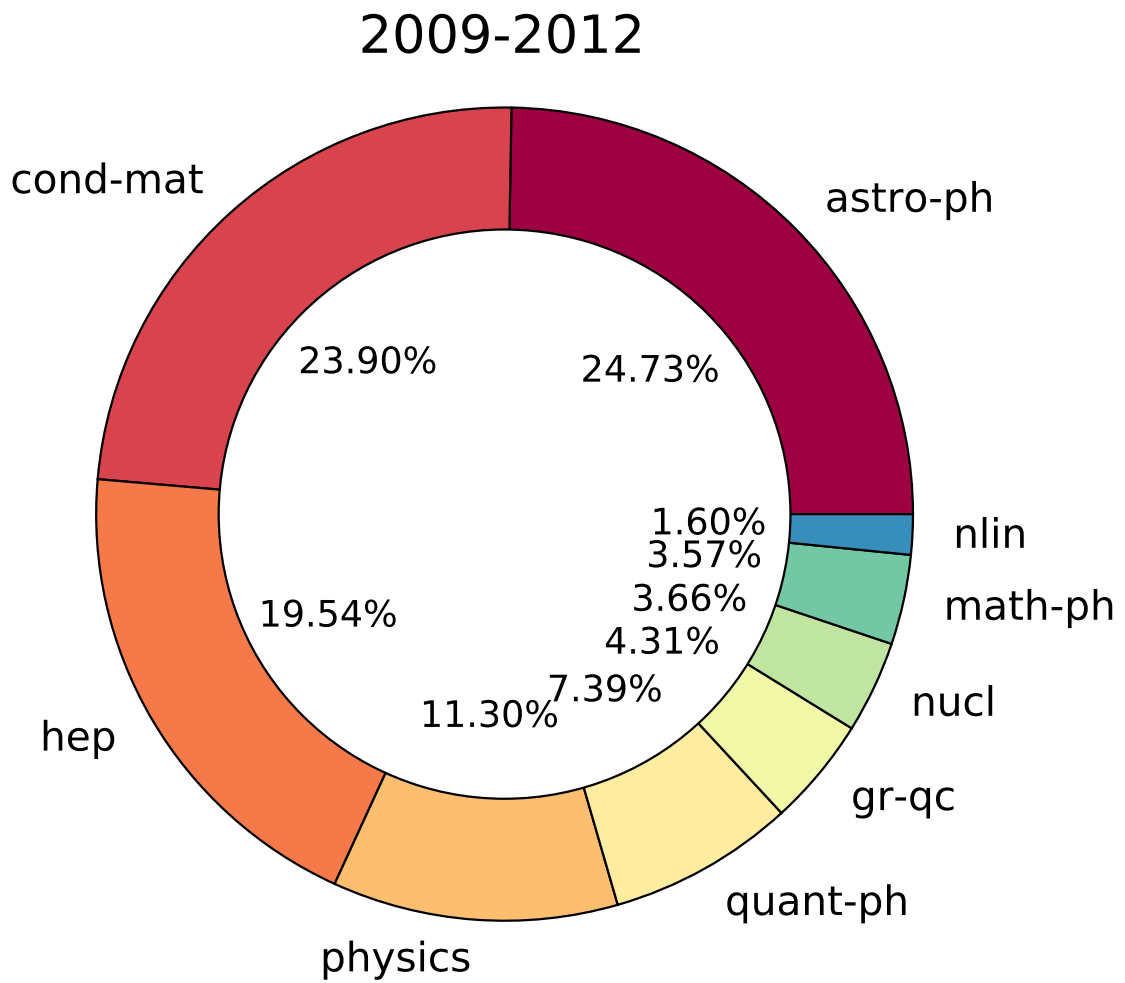
$$S_d(c) = S_{\max}(c) - S_c(c)$$

Results

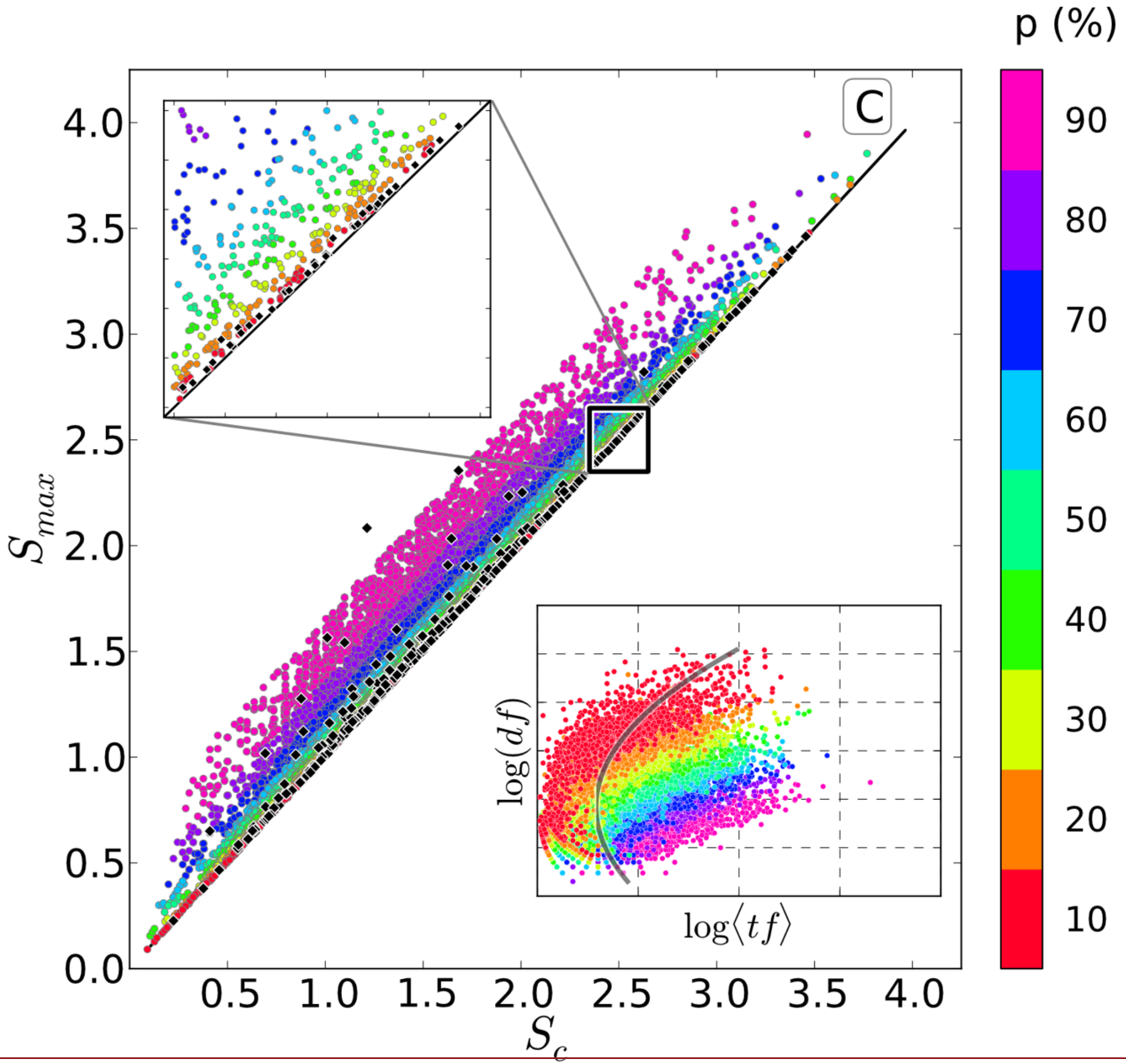
Data

Relevant info.

	arXiv Physics 2009 – 2012
N_a	189759
N_{con}	15040
T^*	10



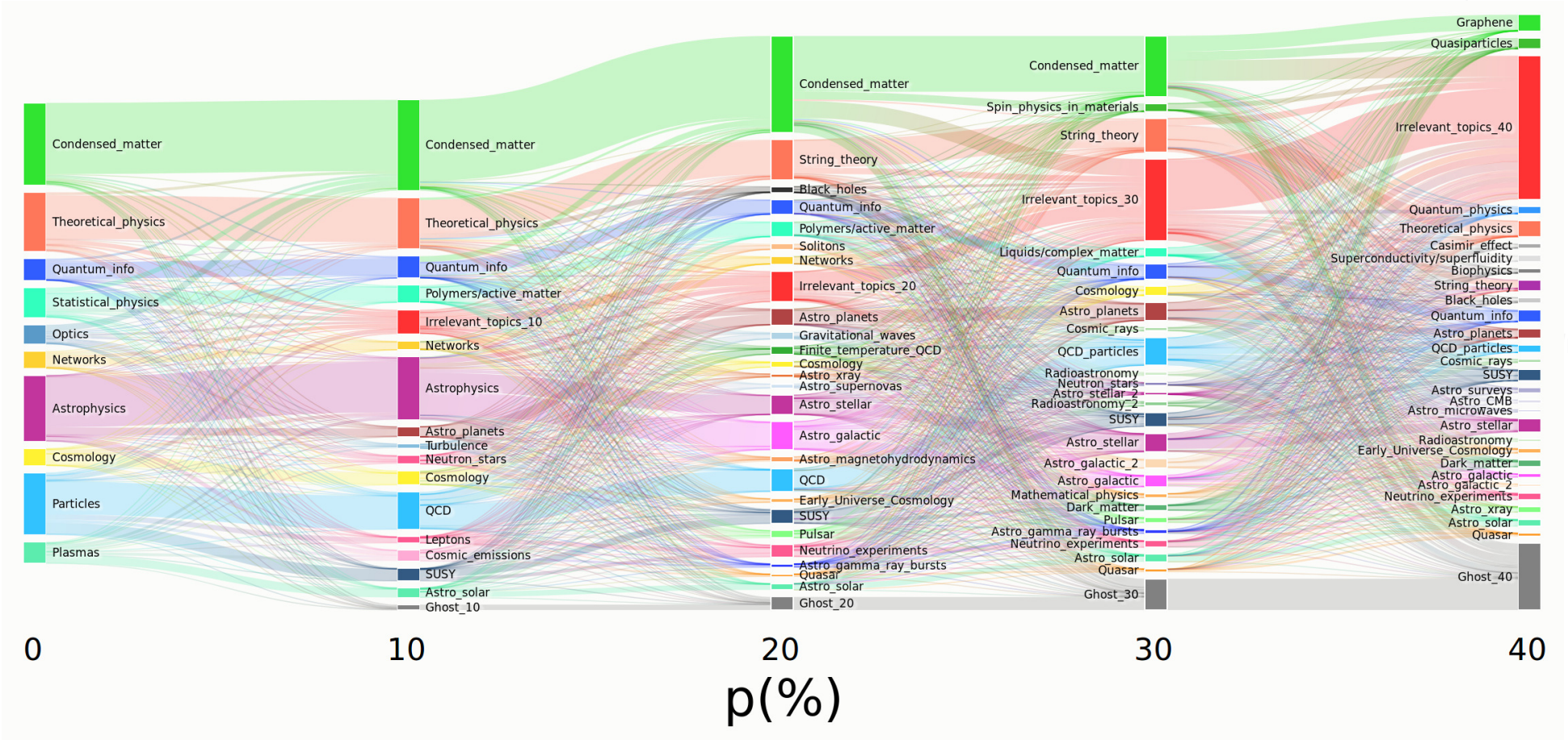
What is a “generic concept”?



Effects of pruning concepts

▶ Link

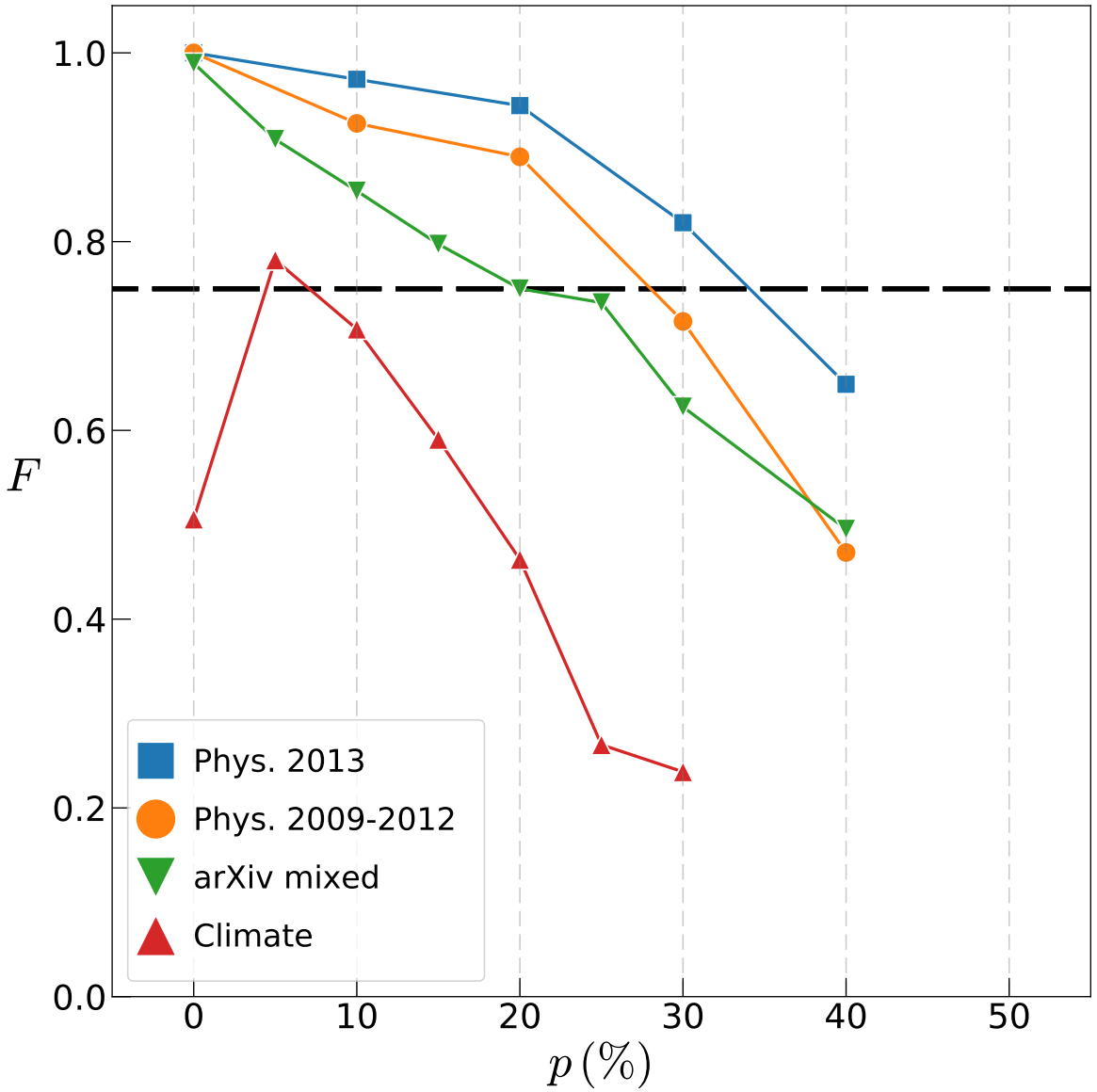
Effects of pruning concepts



Optimal filtering

$$F(p) = \frac{N_{good}(p)}{N_{tot}} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{N_a^G(p) + N_a^I(p)}{N_{tot}}$$



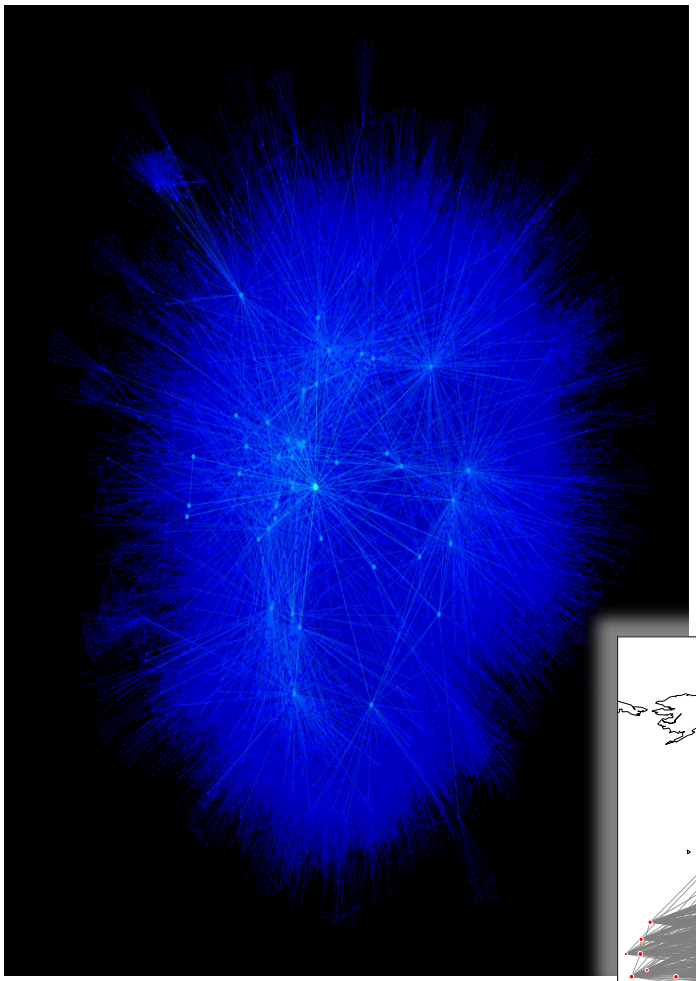
Perspectives & Conclusions

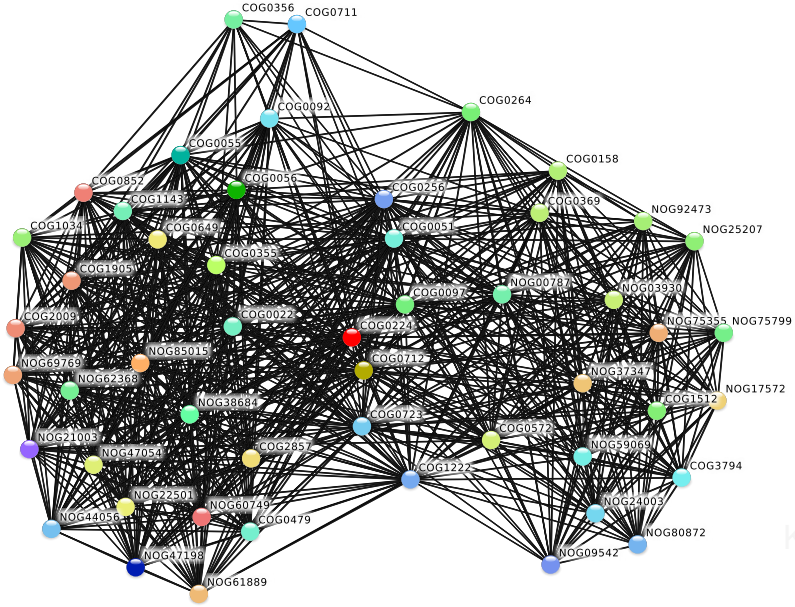
Perspective on Complex Systems

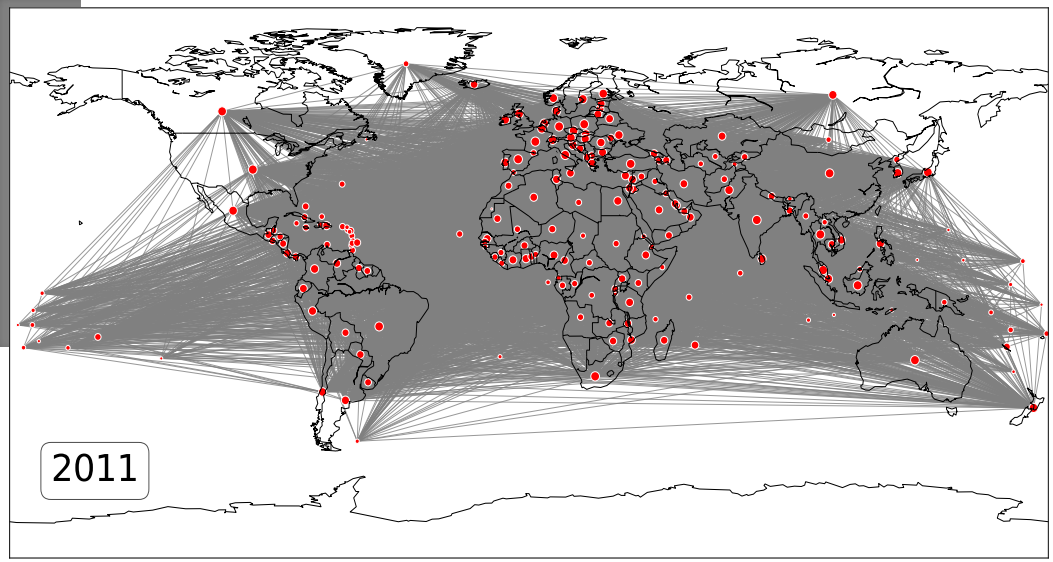
Using networks to study complex systems is like paleontology ...

Perspective on Complex Systems

Perspective on Complex Systems







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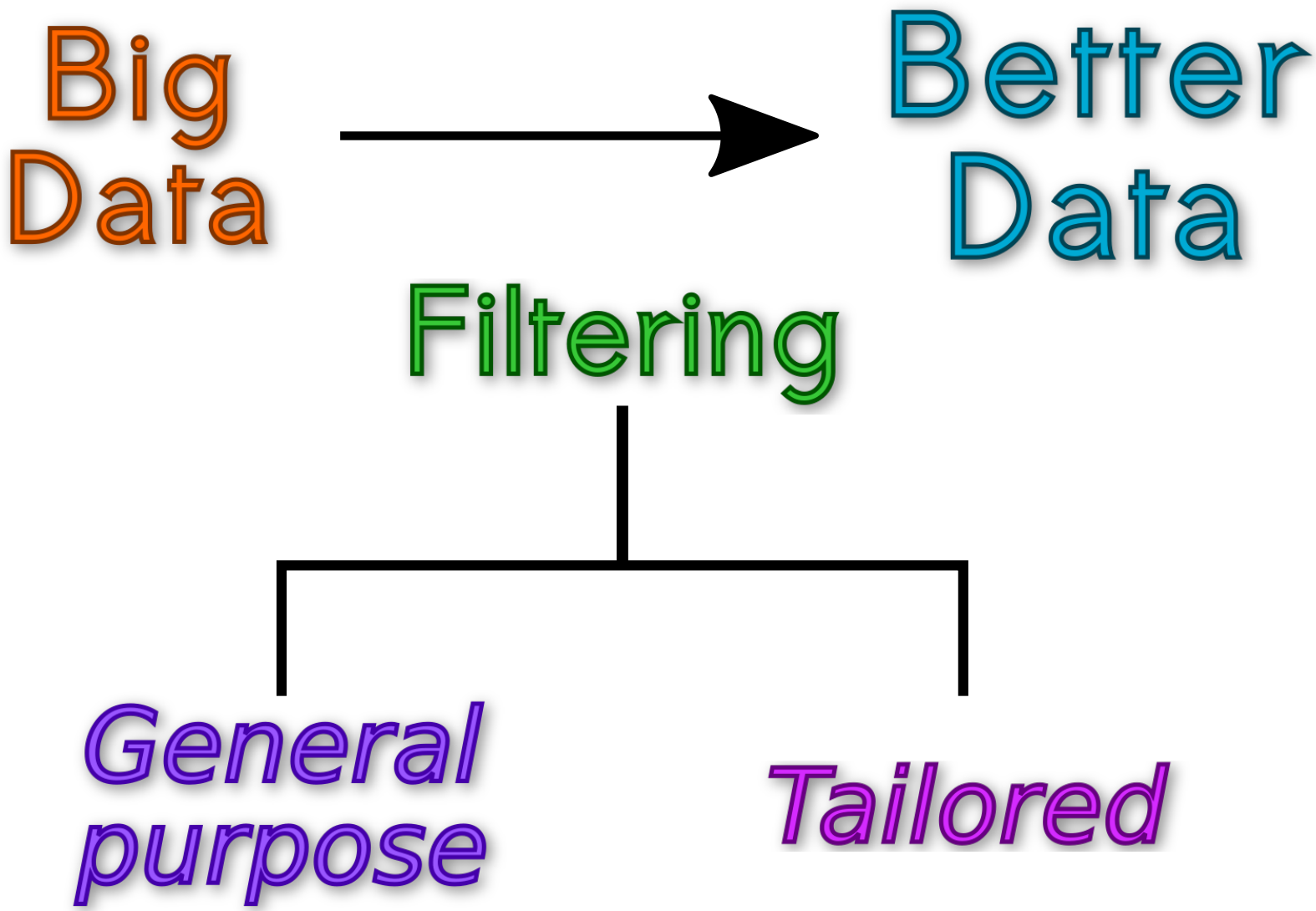
Perspective on Complex Systems

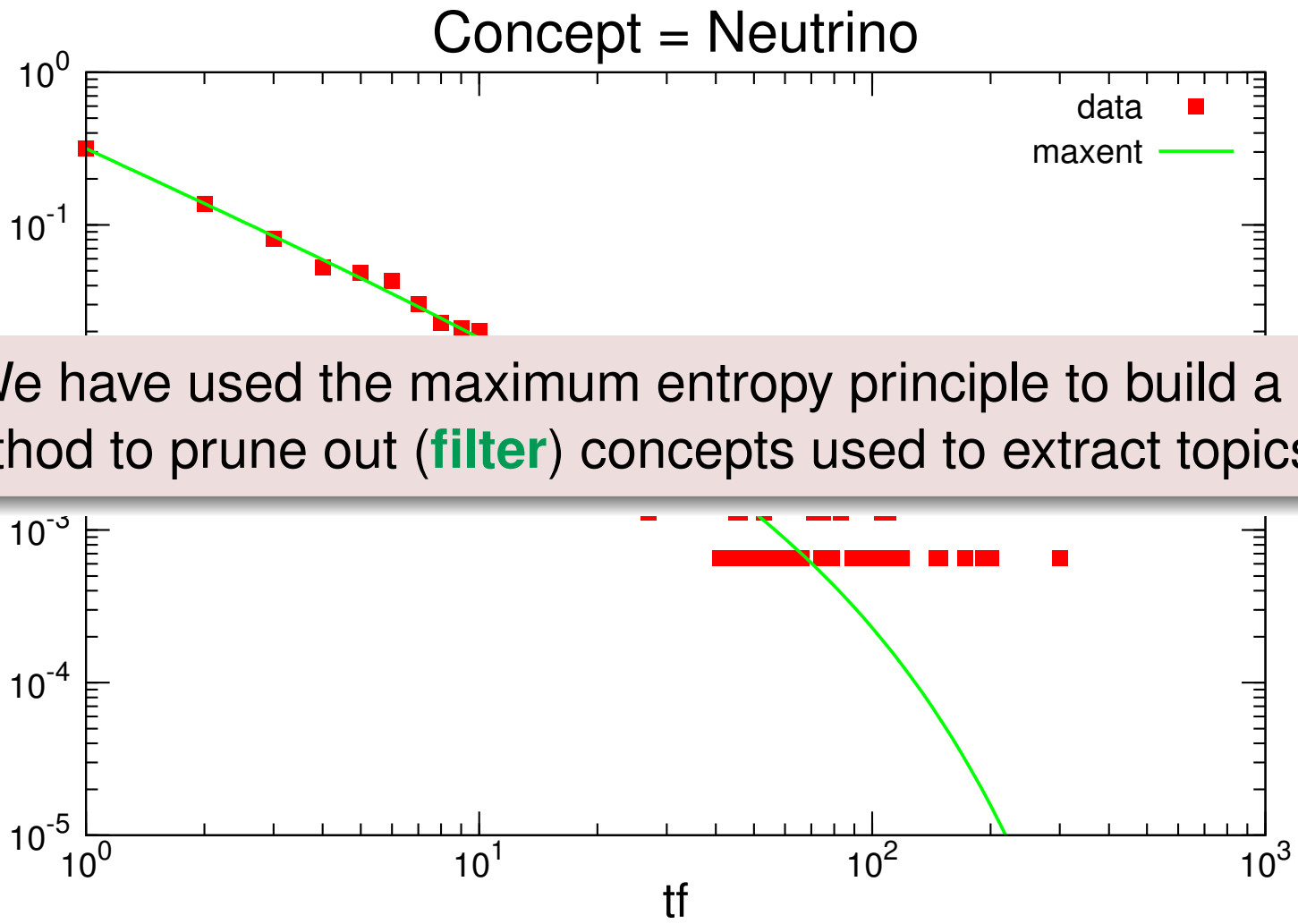
Question:

What can we learn from a complex system whose network representation is noisy and/or extremely dense?

Perspective on Complex Systems

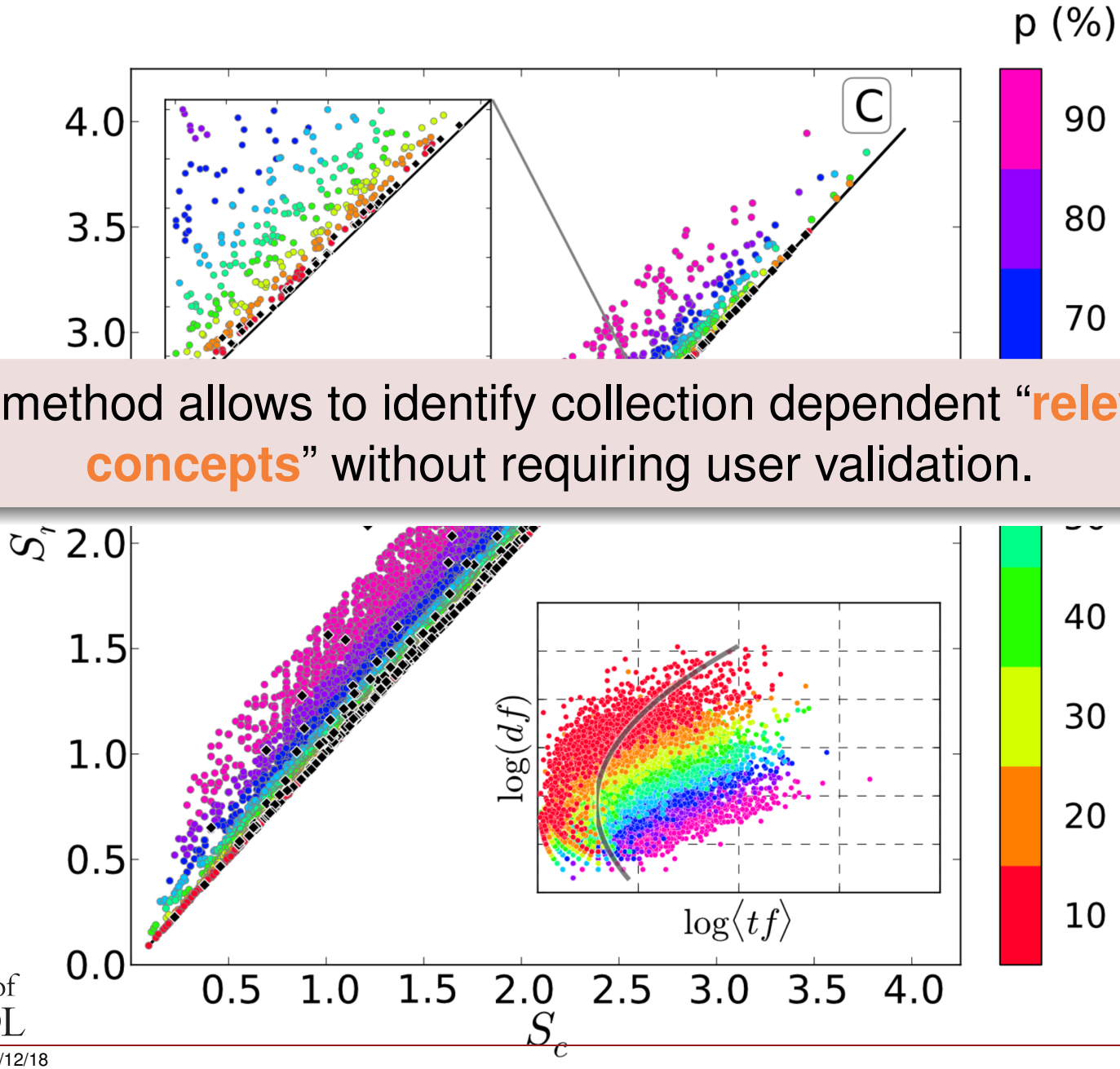


Summing up . . .



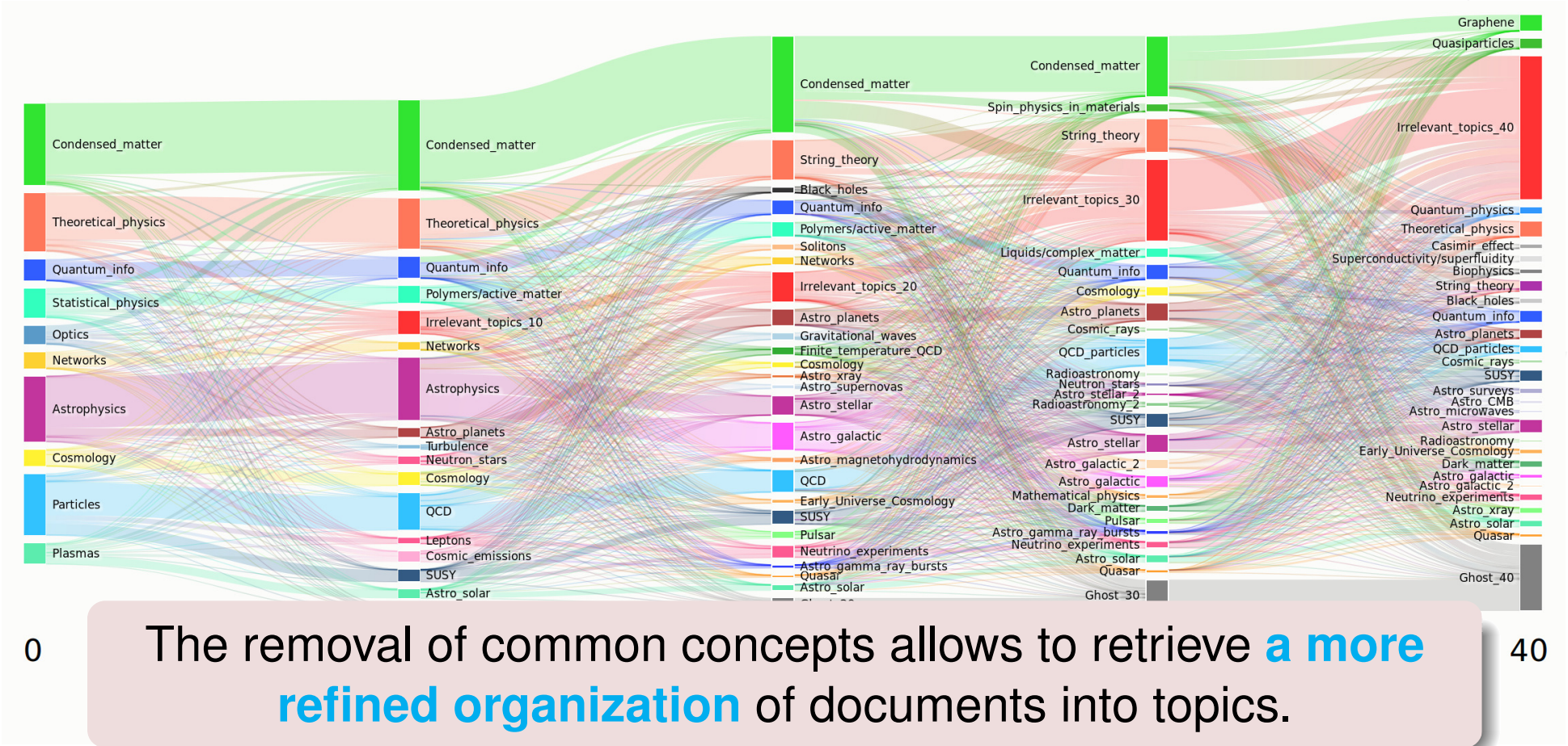
We have used the maximum entropy principle to build a method to prune out (**filter**) concepts used to extract topics.

Summing up . . .



The method allows to identify collection dependent "**relevant concepts**" without requiring user validation.

Summing up . . .



The removal of common concepts allows to retrieve **a more refined organization** of documents into topics.

Summing up . . .

The removal of common concepts allows to retrieve **a more refined organization** of documents into topics.

Acknowledgements

Paolo De Los Rios

Andrea Martini

Alex Constantin

&

ScienceWISE team

University of BRISTOL

Acknowledgements

FNSNF

FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Acknowledgements

arXiv.org > physics > arXiv:1705.06510

Physics > Physics and Society

Entropic selection of concepts unveils hidden topics in documents corpora

Andrea Martini, Alessio Cardillo, Paolo De Los Rios

(Submitted on 18 May 2017 (v1), last revised 11 May 2018 (this version, v2))

The organization and evolution of science has recently become itself an object of scientific quantitative investigation, thanks to the wealth of in documents, such as citations between papers and co-authorship between researchers. However, only few studies have focused on the conce can be extracted and analyzed, revealing the deeper organization of scientific knowledge. Unfortunately, several concepts can be so common emergence of the underlying topical structure of the document corpus, because they give rise to a large amount of spurious and trivial relation common concepts, we introduce a method to gauge their relevance according to an objective information-theoretic measure related to the sta corpus. After progressively removing concepts that, according to this metric, can be considered as generic, we find that the topic organization structure.

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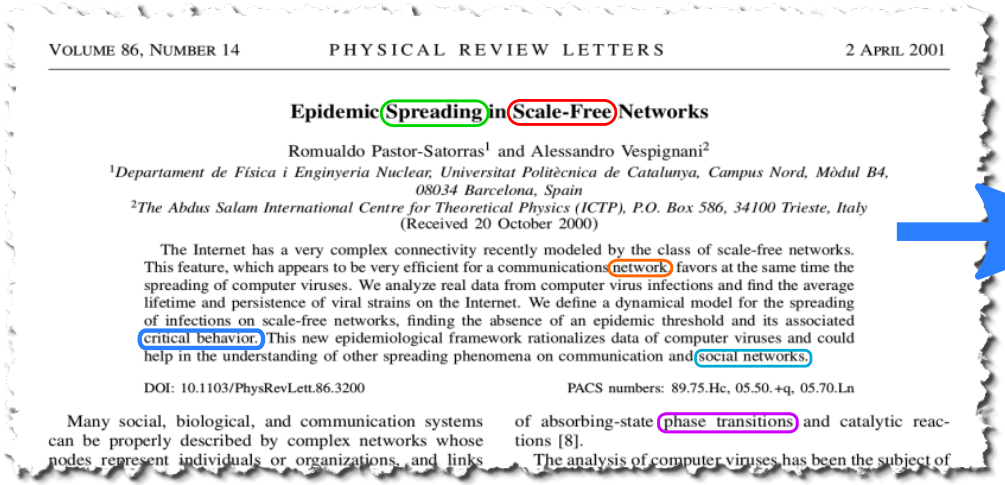
Part II

Appendix

Networks of documents



VOLUME 86, NUMBER 14 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 2 APRIL 2001

Epidemic Spreading in Scale-Free Networks

Romualdo Pastor-Satorras[1] and Alessandro Vespignani[2]

[1]*Departament de Física i Enginyeria Nuclear, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Campus Nord, Mòdul B4, 08034 Barcelona, Spain*

[2]*The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), P.O. Box 586, 34100 Trieste, Italy*

(Received 20 October 2000)

The Internet has a very complex connectivity recently modeled by the class of scale-free networks. This feature, which appears to be very efficient for a communications network, favors at the same time the spreading of computer viruses. We analyze real data from computer virus infections and find the average lifetime and persistence of viral strains on the Internet. We define a dynamical model for the spreading of infections on scale-free networks, finding the absence of an epidemic threshold and its associated critical behavior. This new epidemiological framework rationalizes data of computer viruses and could help in the understanding of other spreading phenomena on communication and social networks.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.86.3200 PACS numbers: 89.75.Hc, 05.50.+q, 05.70.Ln

Many social, biological, and communication systems can be properly described by complex networks whose nodes represent individuals or organizations, and links of absorbing-state phase transitions and catalytic reactions [8].

The analysis of computer viruses has been the subject of

(a)

Scale-Free

Social network

Phase transition

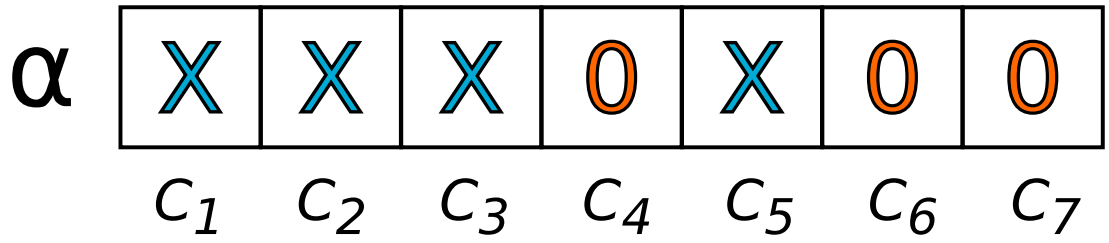
Network

Spreading

(b)

(c)

TF-IDF and similarity



$$TF\text{-}IDF_{\alpha c} = u_{\alpha c} = \underbrace{tf_{\alpha c}}_{\text{TF}} \underbrace{\log\left(\frac{1}{df_c}\right)}_{\text{IDF}} = tf_{\alpha c} \log\left(\frac{N}{N_c}\right) .$$

TF-IDF and similarity

Edge weight

$$w_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\vec{u_\alpha} \cdot \vec{u_\beta}}{\left\|\vec{u_\alpha}\right\| \left\|\vec{u_\beta}\right\|},$$

$$w_{\alpha\beta} \in [0, 1],$$

	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7
β	2	43	0	18	0	11	27
α	13	5	9	0	30	0	0

TF-IDF and similarity

Edge weight

$$w_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\vec{u_\alpha} \cdot \vec{u_\beta}}{\|\vec{u_\alpha}\| \, \|\vec{u_\beta}\|} ,$$

$$w_{\alpha\beta} \in [0, 1] ,$$

$$w_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(13 \times 2) + (43 \times 5)}{55.02 \times 34.28} = \\ = \frac{241}{1886.09} \simeq 0.13 .$$

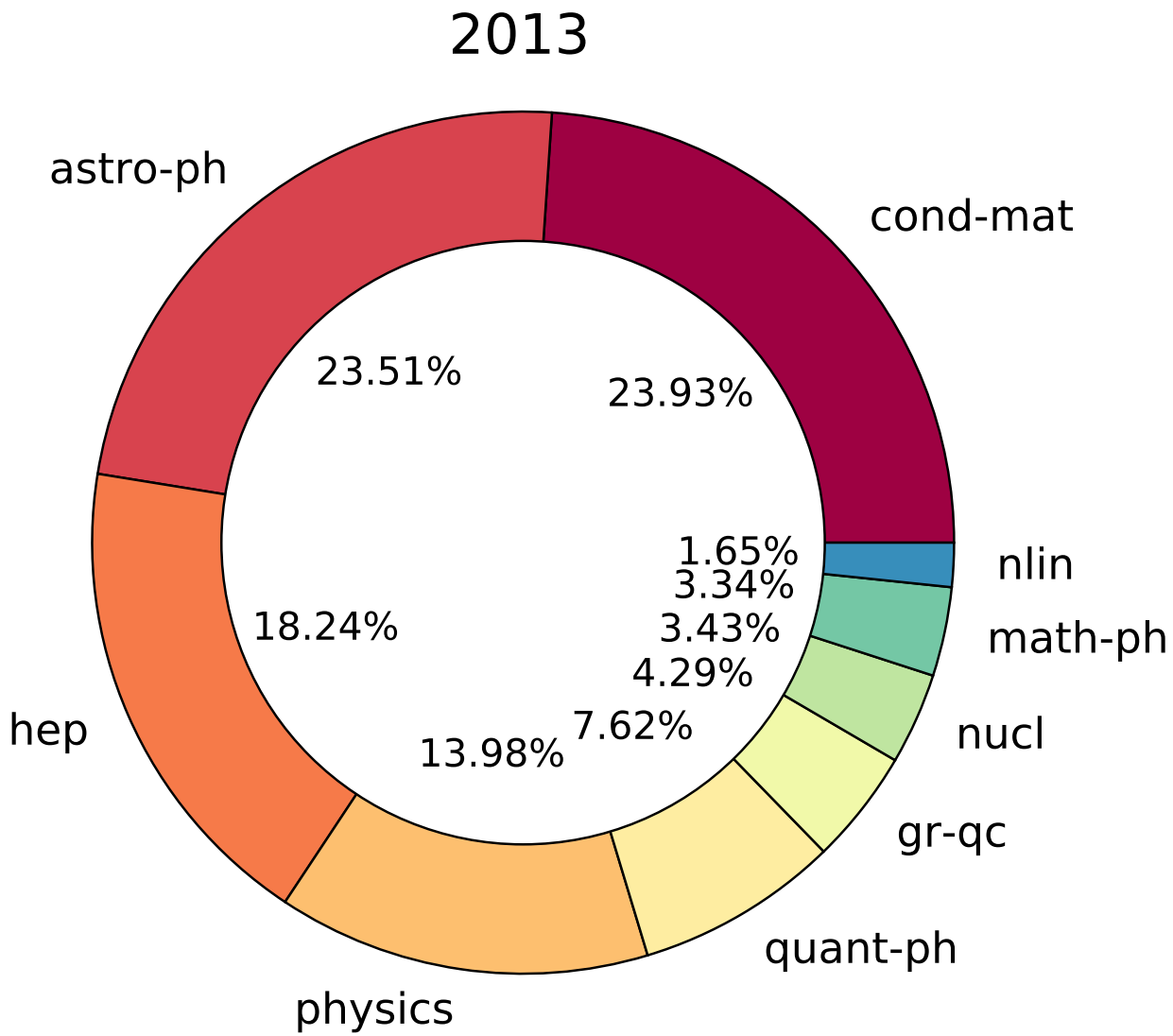
	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7
β	2	43	0	18	0	11	27
α	13	5	9	0	30	0	0

All collections

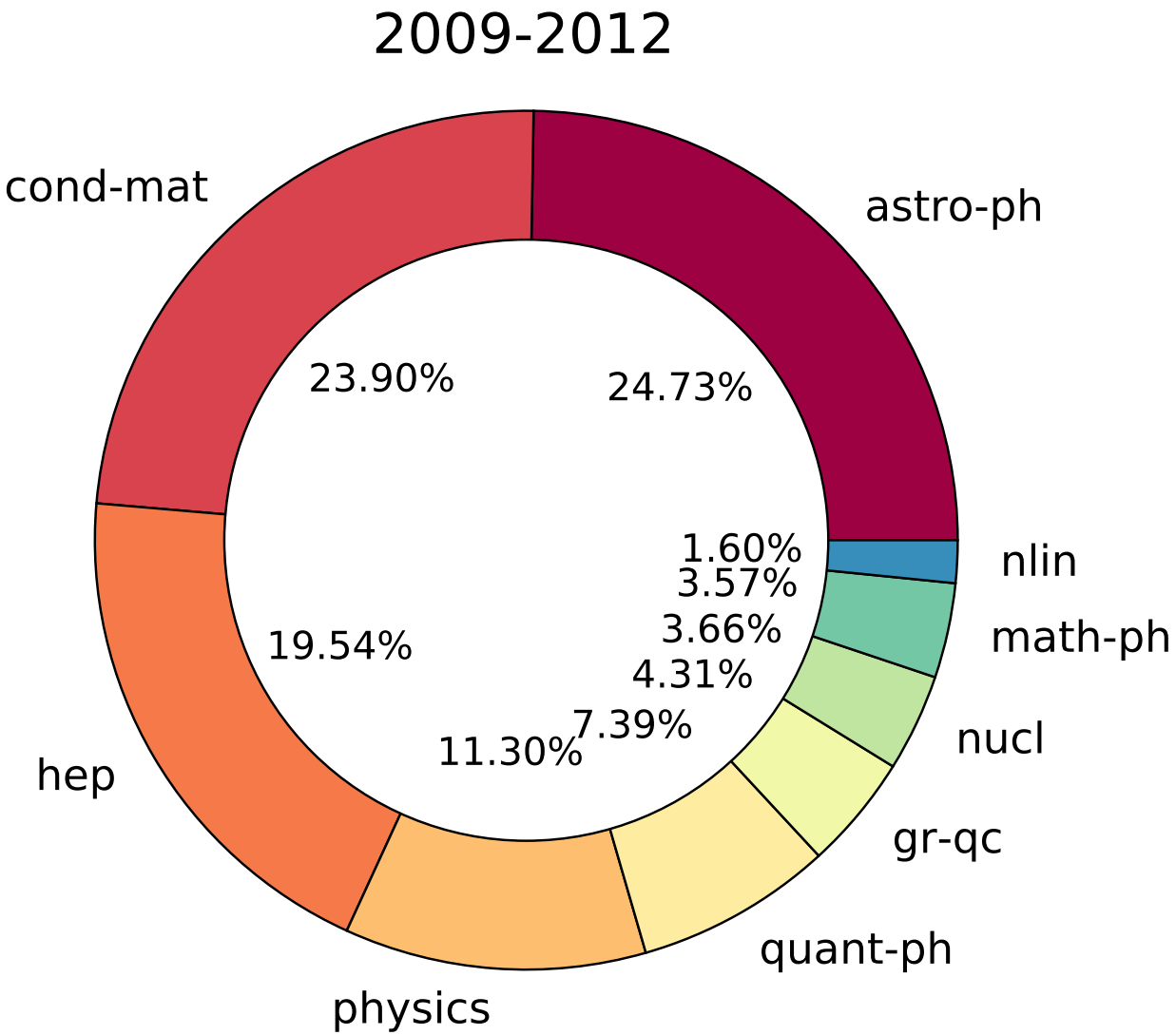
Documents collections

	N_{con}	N_a	T	T^*	$\langle N_a \rangle_{T^*}$	$\langle N_{con} \rangle_{T^*}$
`arXiv` Physics 2013	13173	52979	10	10	5298	4212
`arXiv` Physics 2009 – 2012	15040	189759	10	10	18976	6185
`arXiv` Mixed	19843	50408	14	12	4155	3994
Climate change webdocs	822545	18770	201	22	432	26004

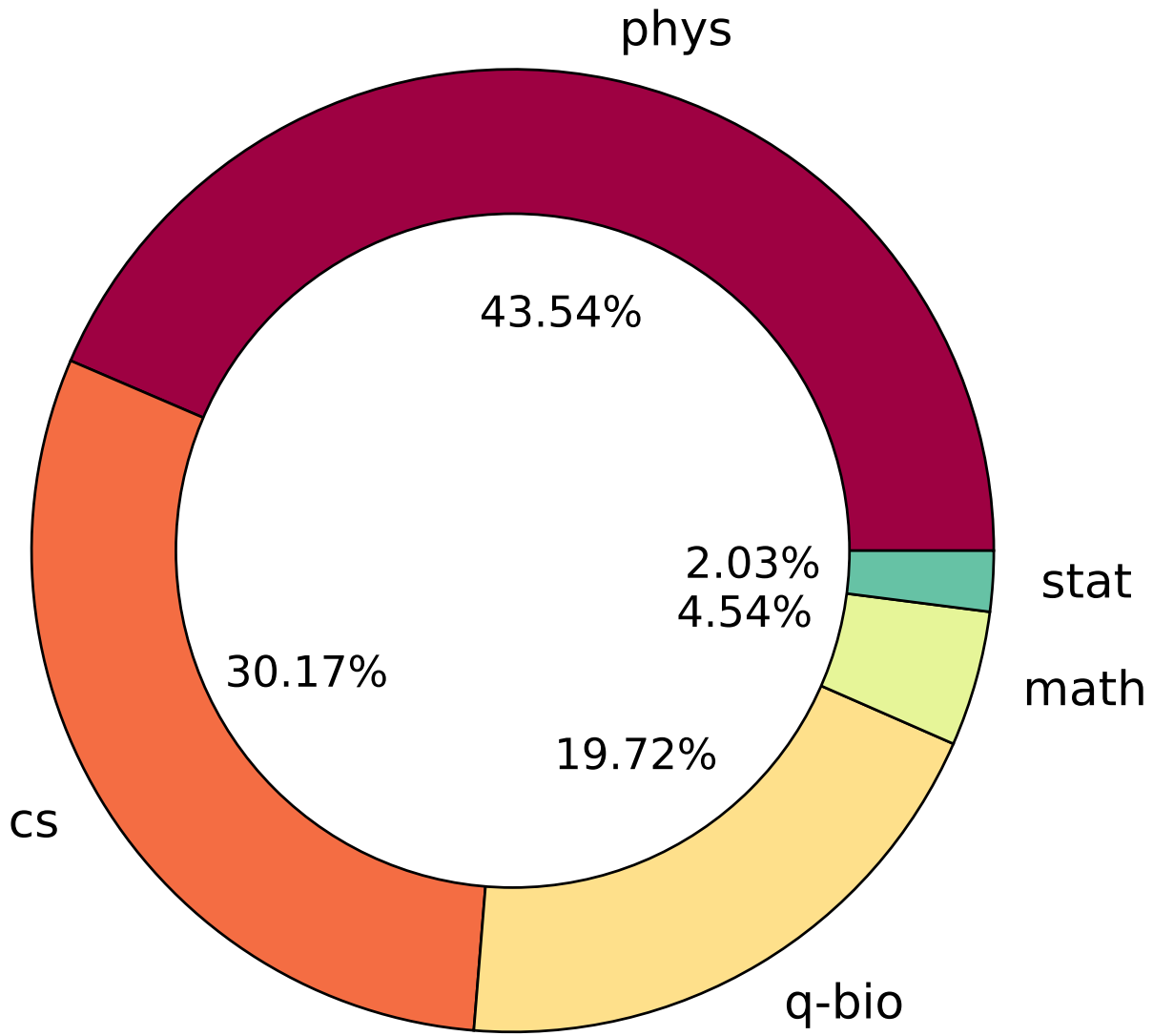
arXiv Collections



arXiv Collections



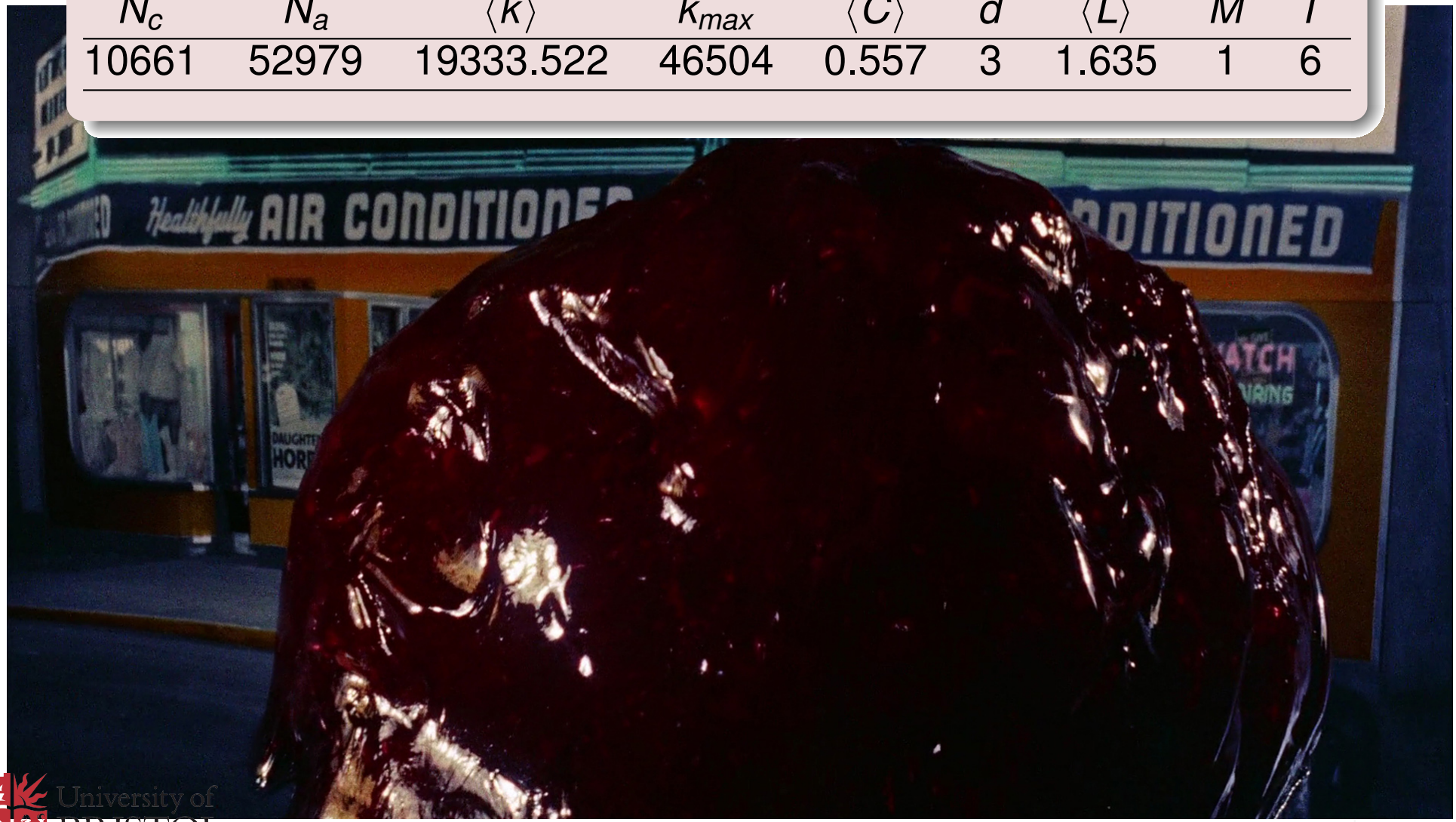
arXiv Collections



The data: 2013 Physics arXiv

Network properties

N_c	N_a	$\langle k \rangle$	k_{max}	$\langle C \rangle$	d	$\langle L \rangle$	M	T
10661	52979	19333.522	46504	0.557	3	1.635	1	6



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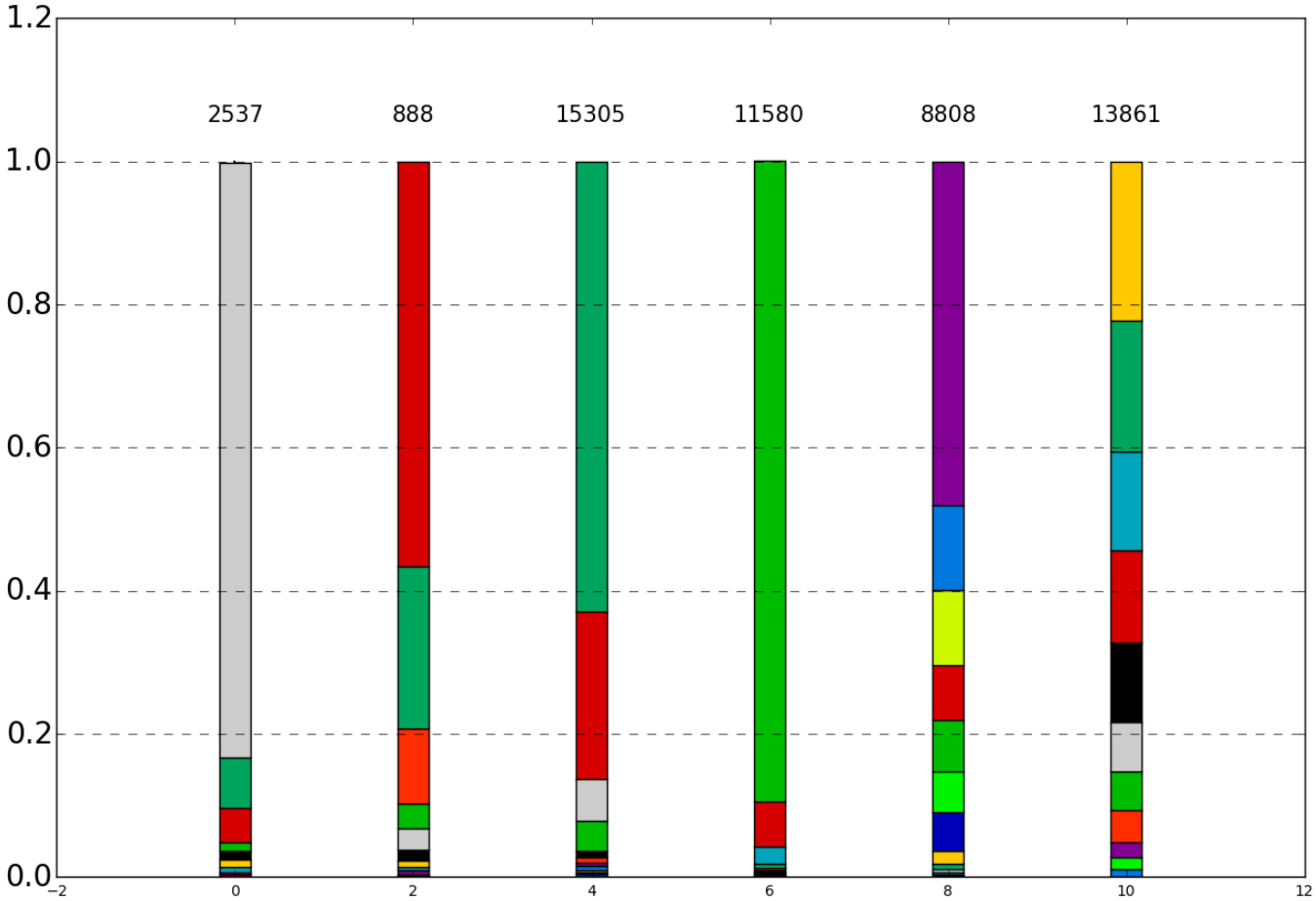
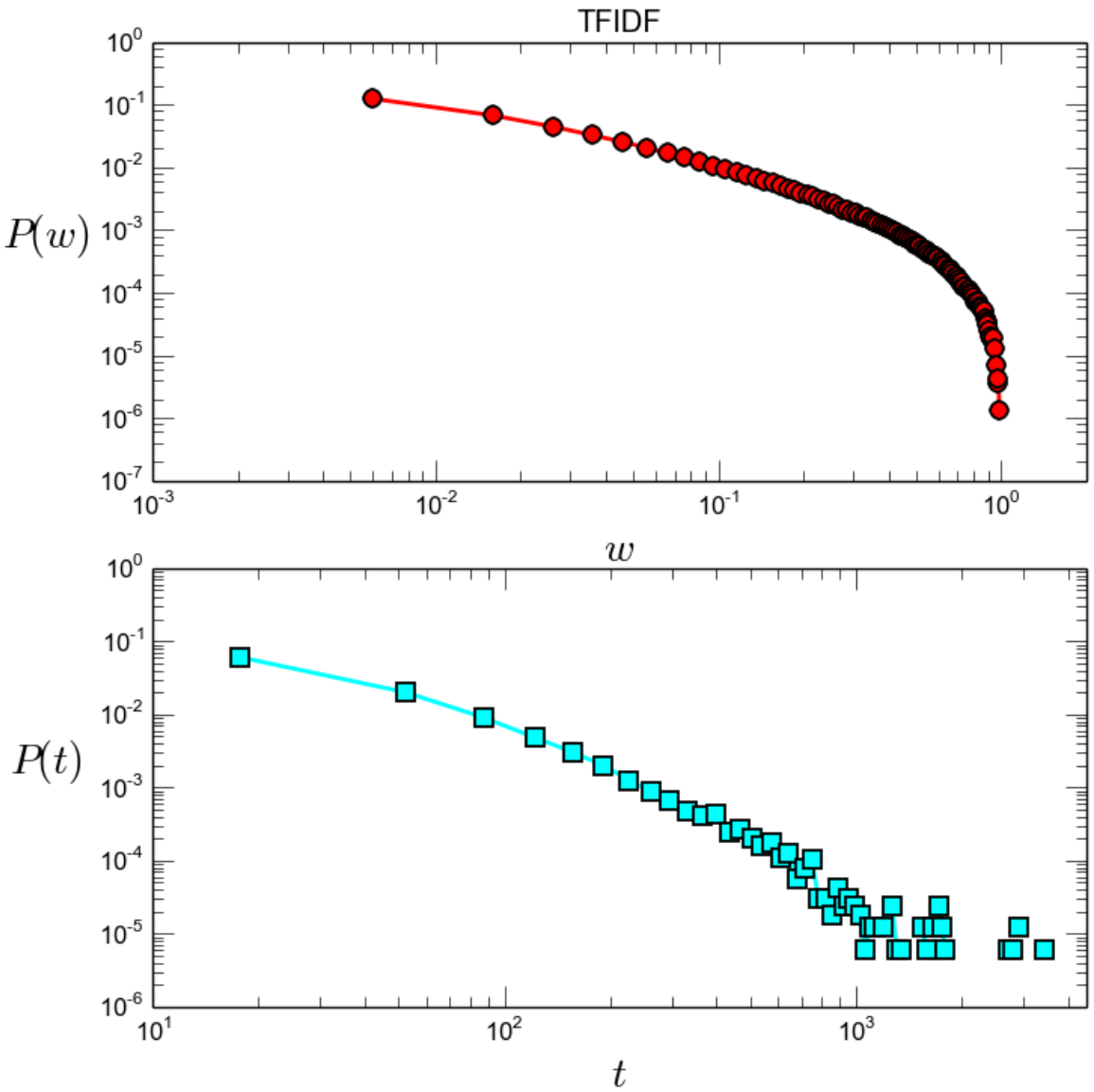


$$\rho = \frac{K}{K_{\max}} \simeq 36\%$$

Edge pruning/sparsification methods



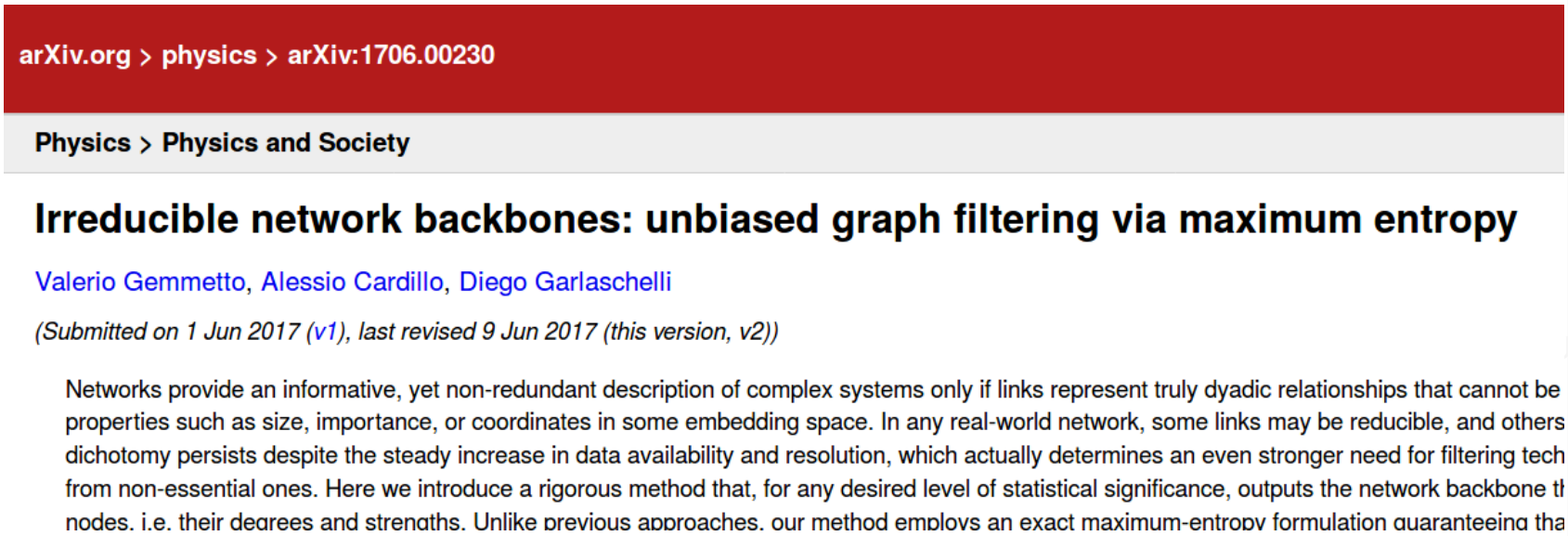
Edge pruning/sparsification methods

- Serrano M.A., *et al. Extracting the multiscale backbone of complex weighted networks*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) **106** 6483 (2009).

Edge pruning/sparsification methods

- Radicchi, F., *et al. Information filtering in complex weighted networks*. Physical Review E, **83** 046101. (2011).

Edge pruning/sparsification methods



arXiv.org > physics > arXiv:1706.00230

Physics > Physics and Society

Irreducible network backbones: unbiased graph filtering via maximum entropy

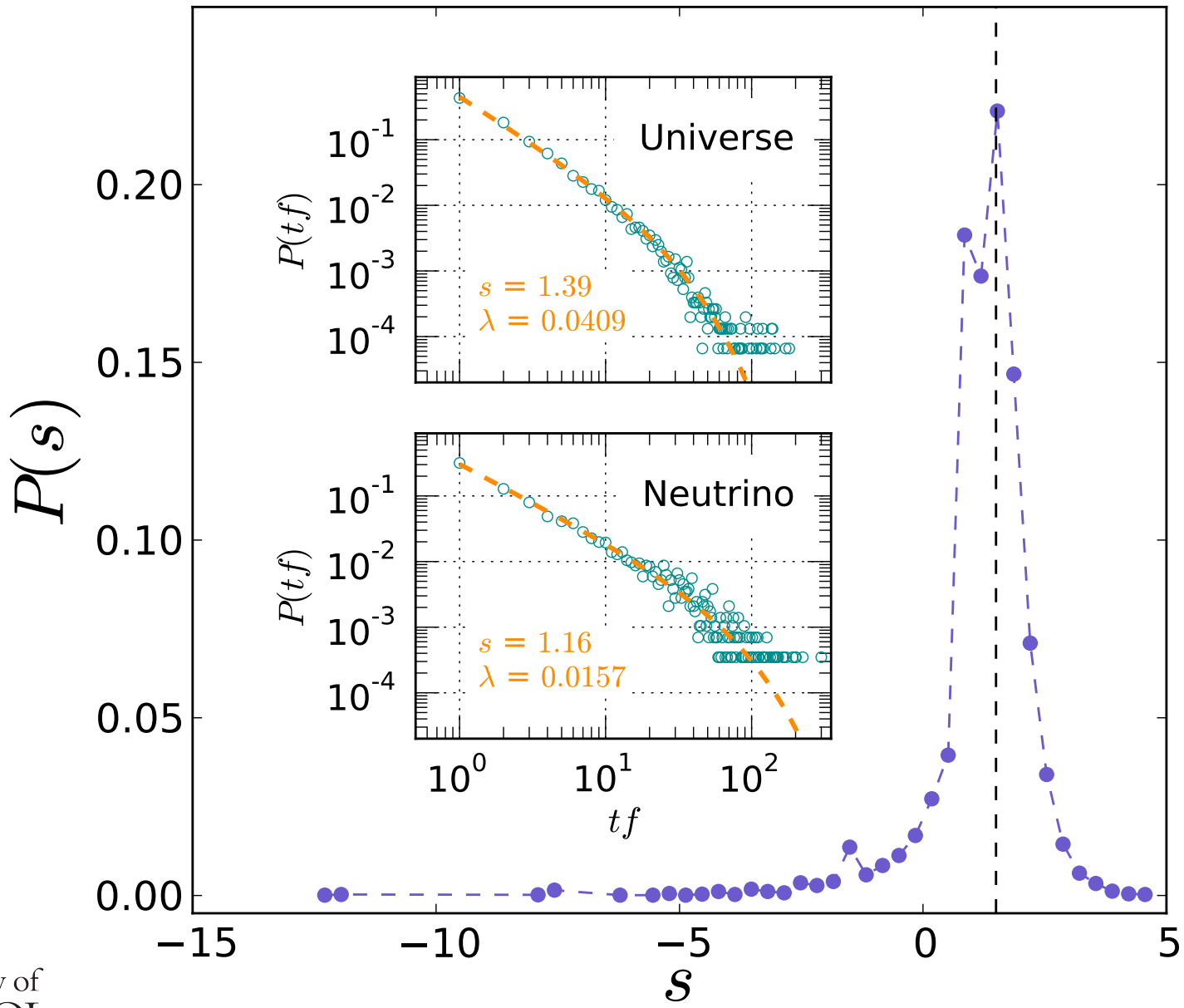
Valerio Gemmetto, Alessio Cardillo, Diego Garlaschelli

(Submitted on 1 Jun 2017 (v1), last revised 9 Jun 2017 (this version, v2))

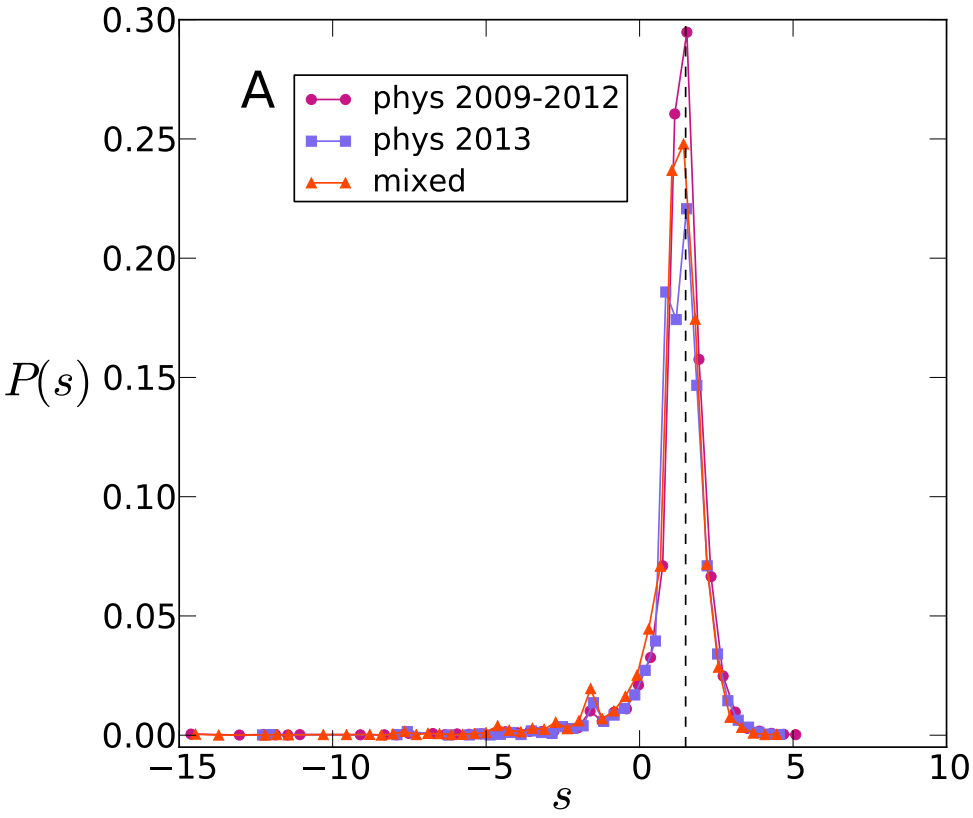
Networks provide an informative, yet non-redundant description of complex systems only if links represent truly dyadic relationships that cannot be properties such as size, importance, or coordinates in some embedding space. In any real-world network, some links may be reducible, and others dichotomy persists despite the steady increase in data availability and resolution, which actually determines an even stronger need for filtering tech from non-essential ones. Here we introduce a rigorous method that, for any desired level of statistical significance, outputs the network backbone th nodes, i.e. their degrees and strengths. Unlike previous approaches, our method employs an exact maximum-entropy formulation guaranteeing tha

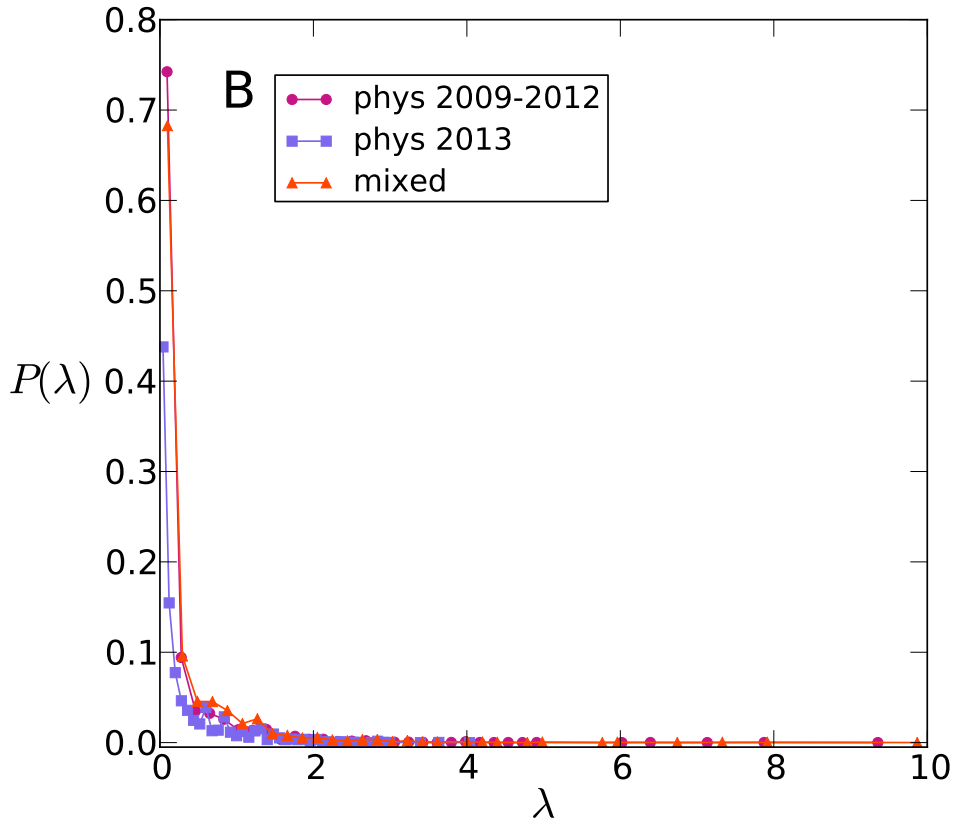
- Gemmetto, V., *et al.* *Irreducible network backbones: unbiased graph filtering via maximum entropy*. arXiv:1706.00230 (2017).

Maximum entropy – why power law?

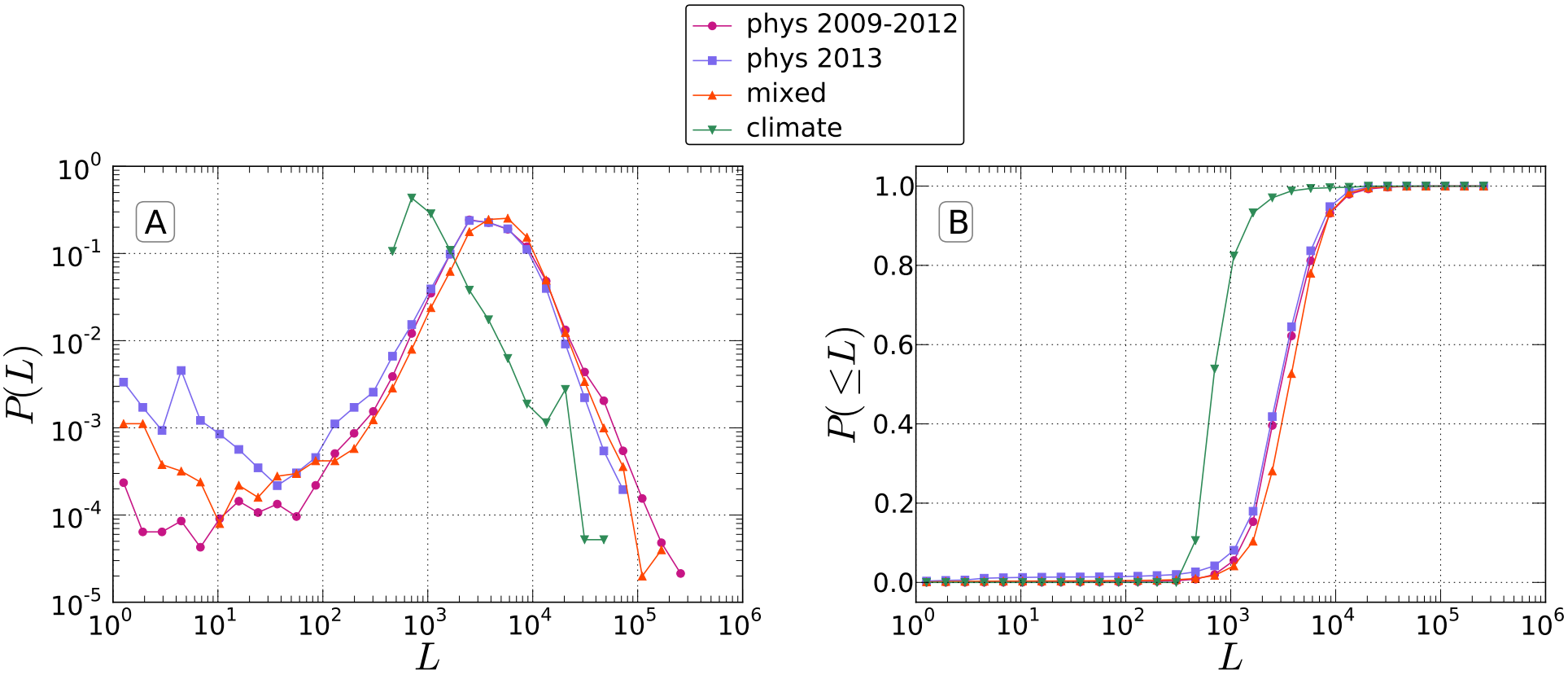


Maximum entropy – why power law?





Maximum entropy – TF density

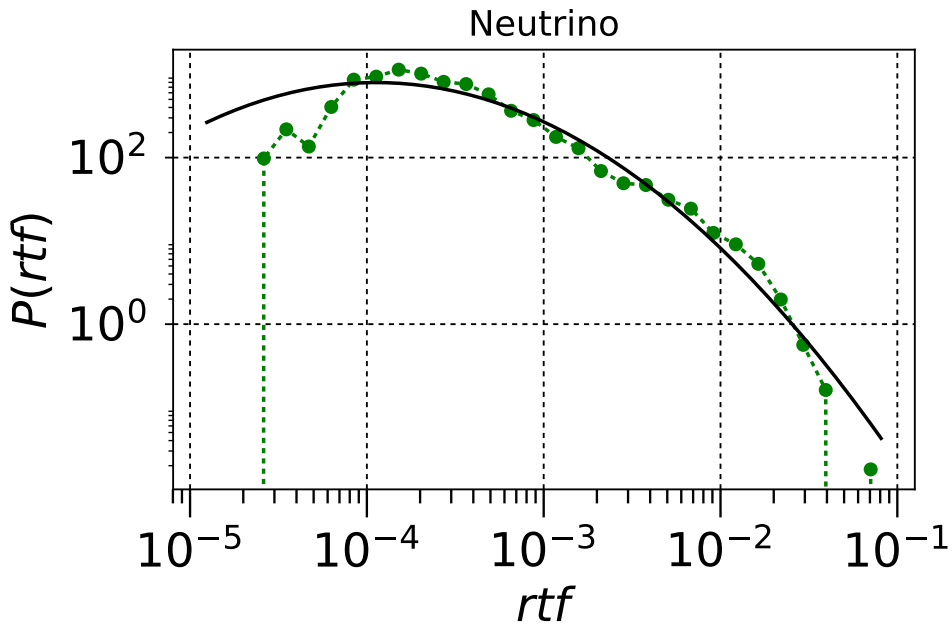


Maximum entropy – TF density

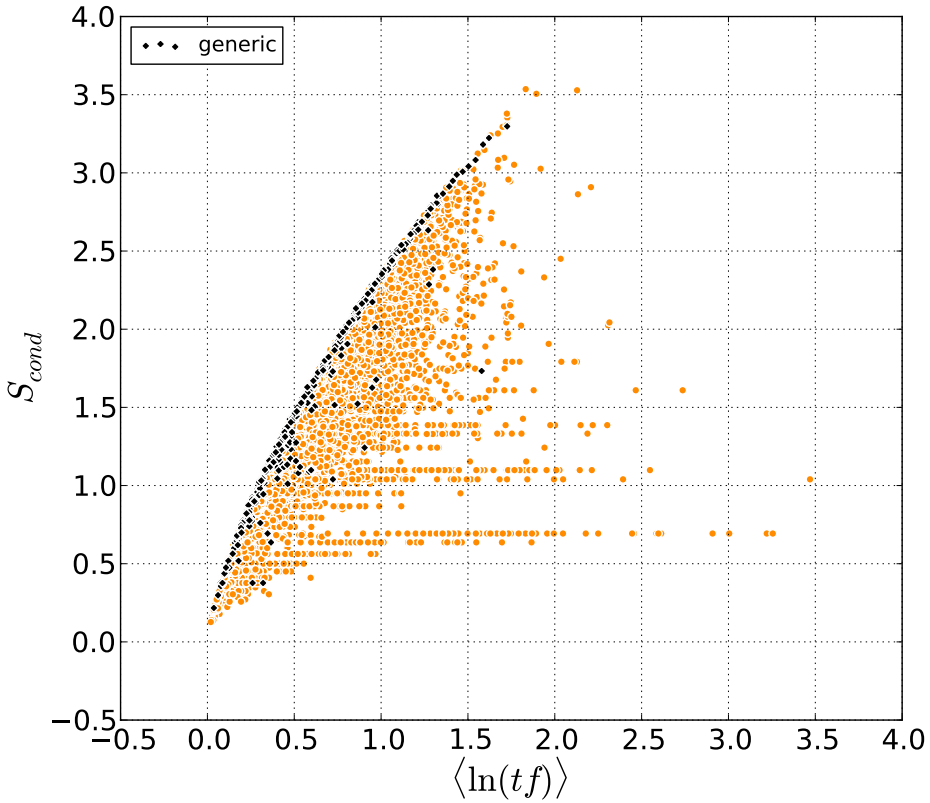
$$\sum_n p_n = 1$$

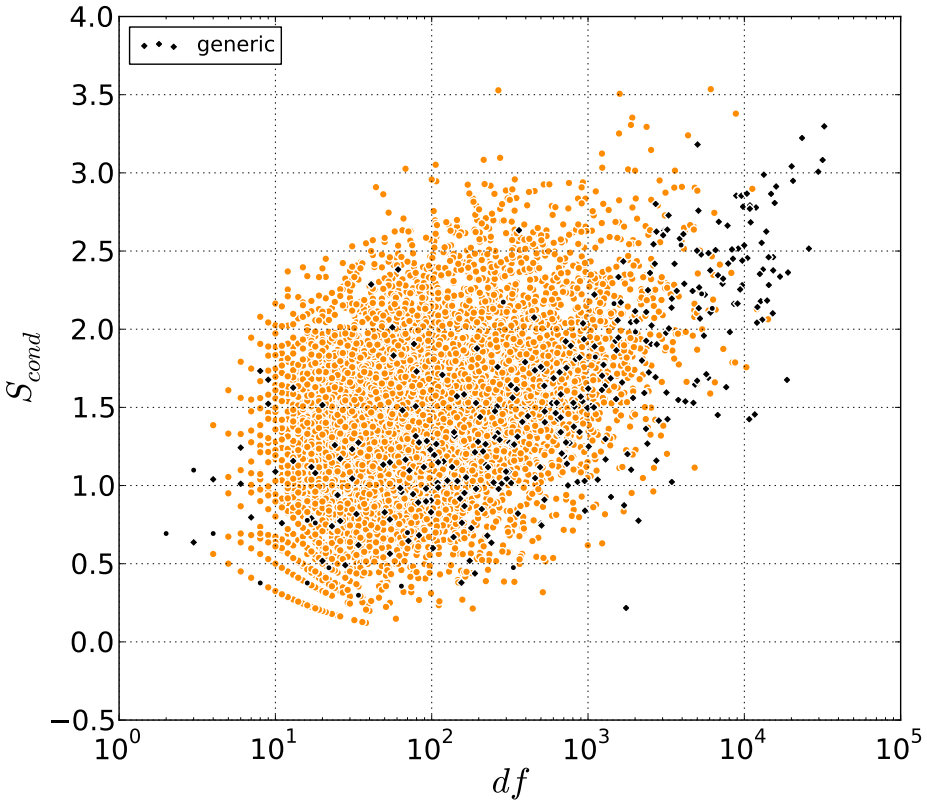
$$\sum_n p_n \ln n = \langle \ln n \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_n p_n (\ln n - \langle \ln n \rangle)^2} = \sigma_{\ln n}$$



Why not *df*?

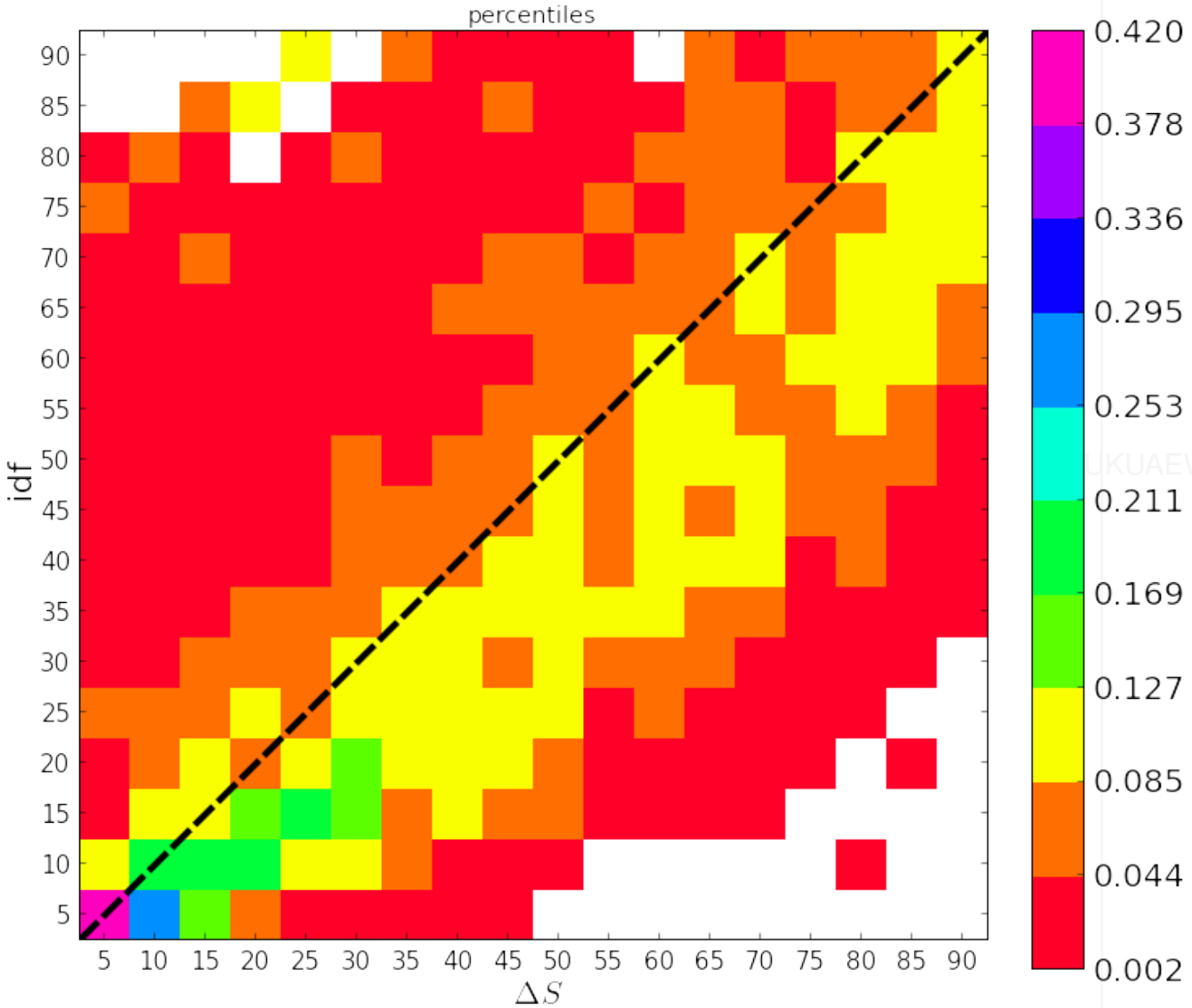




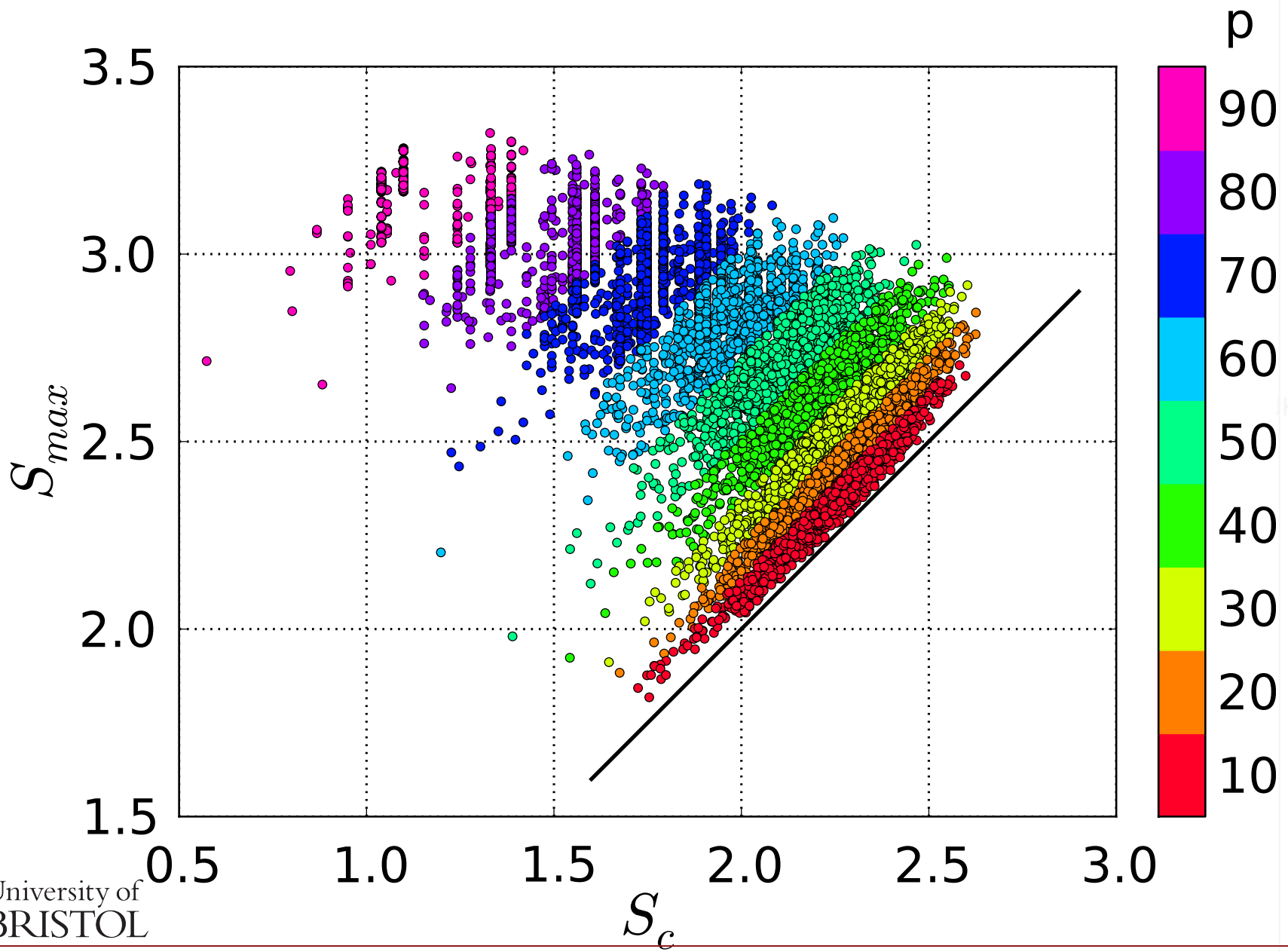
Why not *df*?

Jaccard Score

$$J = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}.$$



Climate dataset



Climate dataset